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Tower Views

by Clearway

An Enemy in World Affairs
The 'Getting' Motif Again
A Spokesman for Women

¶ **Prelude**—The great enemy of mankind is not a foreign policy, a political ideology, a ruler, or a party. We like to recall this when the going gets rough in international affairs and the temptation comes to personalize, partyize or patronize an issue. The great enemy—revealed by history, revelation, religion, philosophy, and logic—is something that politely might be called "erroneous views." Thus through the present international puzzle it is possible to trace in the shadows the outline of that aggressive mental suggestion that would make men turn from the reality of essential spiritual brotherhood and potential world security and encourage them to embrace a counterfeit of racial and national self-centeredness. Apparently no people are entirely free from the suggestion—and yet, and yet, most men agree on these three things: That nations best thrive in a peaceful world. That peace is best promoted by peaceful thinking. That the surest defense of nations is in mutual friendship. • How often the "enemy" gains transient victories by tricking us into disagreeing with our best convictions!

¶ **Nucleus**—Berlin would seem to be claiming the position once occupied by London, Paris and Geneva, since the Munich peace relinquished to the Reich the dominance of middle European affairs. Thus we see trains and airplanes, Berlin-bound, carrying officials and spokesmen from Poland and Hungary, Ruthenia and Slovakia for long parleys with German officials, leaving behind on their native heaths long faces, anxiously awaiting the results. Perhaps it is well that this centralization of authority is going on, since the various demands, stirred by the revamping of Czechoslovakia and the strengthening of the dictatorial role, otherwise might lead to international cul-de-sacs. However, further unfoldment of the consequences of the Munich peace arrangements will bring the answer in due time.

¶ **Prizes**—Dubious? Well, perhaps that is not the word. Maybe "disputed" would be more accurate—for there is certainly a vast difference of opinion concerning the essential value of some of the claims. Poland and Hungary want a joint frontier manufactured by the annexation by Hungary of certain areas in Ruthenia and Slovakia. Czechoslovakia naturally wants to retain as much of its territory as possible. Representatives of all the areas affected are busily exchanging visits, then bee-lining for Berlin. And what does Germany say? do? Little, yet. Reichsführer Hitler is touring the Sudetenland, leaving the debates to Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, but an official remarks: "What Chancellor Hitler's final word will be is not known. The principle of self-determination has been our yard-stick . . . but the matter is complicated." • Aye, it is complicated. Injustices, intolerances and apathies have made it so from time immemorial. If Europe's new deal serves to reverse these contributory causes, the case will be much clarified. Otherwise . . . what do you think?

¶ **Distractions**—The Palestine and the Sino-Japanese conflicts offer distractions from the middle European tangle, offer further object lessons of the awfulness of that old trap of intolerance, "man's inhumanity to man." Thirty months of continuous Arab-Jewish conflict lie back of the present calm in the Holy City—a calm induced by the metronomic beat of the boots of British Tommies on the worn pavements of Jerusalem's narrow streets. This is the first step to quell the Arab insurrection throughout the Holy Land. As it is taken, the British Cabinet discusses the advisability of reversing the plan for partitioning Palestine and of setting up a new state ruled by the Crown, but having Jewish and Arab representations. Meanwhile the Japanese invasion of China goes on with renewed vigor and, as another line of defenses around Hankow is threatened, a southern push toward Canton challenges China's newly-forged sense of nationhood.

¶ **Feminist**—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who speaks for a large bloc of women thinkers with consistent timeliness, tells the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War that it is time for humanity to take a new tack in its voyage toward a world order. Not with guns, nor with the pressures of power politics, will men demonstrate the security and abundance that is naturally theirs—but with an enthusiastic campaign for the rights of men. This program would include education, good-will tours, a fairer distribution of the necessities of life, economic co-operation. • She would have men seek what they themselves want, rather than what some ruler, party, or ideology wants for them—and she believes that the common want is for the common rights of men.

¶ **Wrote** Sir William Jones a century and more ago:

> **What constitutes a state? . . .**
> **Men who their duties know,**
> **But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain.**

'Neighborly' Liner Welcomed in Brazil

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The steamship Brazil, inaugurating the U. S. Government-owned American Republic line's "Good Neighbor Fleet" service, was given a rousing welcome Oct. 20 on its arrival from New York.

United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery scheduled two days of festivities.

The Brazil sails Oct. 21 for Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The Argentina and Uruguay are the other ships of the new line.

Mayor Indicted On Bribe Charge In New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP)—A special Bristol County grand jury which has been investigating alleged irregularities in New Bedford, today indicted Mayor Leo J. Carney, his secretary and New Bedford WPA Co-ordinator James F. McKenna, 12 City Councilors, five Aldermen and several others on bribery and conspiracy charges.

A total of 18 indictments against 32 persons was returned by the grand jury which has been in session since Sept. 26. The indictments were reported to Superior Judge Lewis Goldberg by District Attorney William C. Crossley, who said the jury would continue its investigation.

Mayor Carney was indicted on five counts of soliciting bribes of $25,000 each from Carl C. Collopy and Whitney J. Bent, both of New Bedford, Chester G. Parsons of Belmont, John E. Doran of Bridgeport, Conn., and Llewelyn Roberts of New Bedford, in connection with garbage removal.

Mr. Carney and Mr. McKenna were indicted for conspiracy to commit bribery in connection with garbage removal.

The Mayor and Mr. McKenna also were indicted on charges of conspiracy to collect gratuities of 25 per cent from Mitchell Green and John C. Sylvia in connection with the operation of a bus line.

Mr. Carney, his Secretary and four others were indicted on charges of conspiring to promote a lottery.

Mr. Carney, Mr. McKenna, the 12 Councilmen, and five Aldermen were indicted on another count of conspiring to commit bribery in connection with garbage removal.

Councilor Leo Raymond was charged in a separate indictment with 30 counts of larceny of less than $100 from William Bouchard in connection with truck hire.

Lindbergh Free To Accept Eagle Of Third Reich

WASHINGTON (AP)—There is no legal bar to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's acceptance of a German decoration presented to him Oct. 18 in Berlin.

Until 1930, however, Army Reserve Officers, along with other military and civil Government officials, were forbidden to accept such decorations without Congressional sanction. Congress changed the law so that Reserve Officers when not on active duty were not to be considered officers of the Government.

Even without that change, Col Lindbergh faced no legal bar to receiving the order of the German Eagle. After his historic flight from New York to Paris in 1927, many Governments offered him decorations. Congress then passed a law permitting Col. Lindbergh to accept not only all decorations already proferred, but also any that might be offered in the future.

Australia Tightens Curb on Espionage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—To deal more firmly with persons giving or receiving secret Australian defense information, a Defense Secrets Bill will come before Federal Parliament this session.

Minister for Defense Harold V. Thorby says the measure is considered necessary because of the highly secret defense activity taking place in this country. Unless the law was tightened persons might obtain in Australia vital information they could not have procured in the United Kingdom.

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Bland Mr. Bland Talks Civilly on Civil Service

Head of Canadian Commission at Washington parley proves diplomat in presence of interviewer, so reporter sets down figures and suggests some comparisons himself.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Charles H. Bland besides being Chairman of the Canadian Civil Service Commission and President of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, now in convention here, is a diplomat.

Thus, when an inquiring reporter tried to pin Mr. Bland down to his opinion of spoils and office-holders in the United States, he ran into a polite silence. Mr. Bland hadn't come down to Washington, home of Federal patronage and pork, to draw invidious comparisons with the situation back in Ottawa.

But on the other hand, when Mr. Bland let the facts speak for themselves and offered them without comment, it soon developed that the big democracy to the south might very well sit in wistful admiration at the feet of its smaller northern neighbor.

$5 to 1 in Canada

Canadians, it appears, believe in Civil Service. Furthermore, they evidently feel that an adequately financed Civil Service Commission is cheap at the price in the long run. With total Federal personnel of 60,000 employees in Canada, the Commission there gets $300,000, or a ratio of $5 to 1. In the United States, far richer than Canada, with 850,000 Federal employees, the commission gets only $2,400,000—a ratio of $2.82 to 1—about half of the Canadian figure.

Mr. Bland doesn't like to make comparisons or drive home the moral. But the facts speak for themselves.

For example, Canada in the World War once and for all swept politics out of the Federal personnel. The Coalition Government of Sir Robert Borden, elected in 1917, offered the nation a "win-the-war" plank first on its platform, and a Civil Service reform plank, second. To many, the two were linked. At any rate, with a sweeping bill the whole Canadian service was put under Civil Service once and for all in 1918.

Mr. Bland carefully avoids comparisons to obvious conditions across the border. But in the United States the sweeping blanket legislation is yet to be written, and only a bit at a time is the inevitable reform coming. At one time or another, by special exceptions written into specific laws, Congress has exempted an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 jobs from Civil Service, and these can now be brought back to the merit system only when Congress reverses itself and passes a law to that effect. That is the contrast.

Mr. Bland was asked by the interviewer if the Canadian Parliament had exempted any comparable army

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

A New Song on the Columbia: Bonneville Dam Helps Salmon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE DALLES, Ore.—Less than two years ago fishermen of all types from Indians at Celilo Falls to purse-seiners up and down Columbia River, declared that Bonneville Dam would ruin the salmon industry. Today they sing a new song, Bonneville, they claim, has made it so easy for salmon to get over the Cascade Rapids, through the aid of ladders and runways, that fish caught above the dam are prime in quality and condition.

The stories of salmon and Bonneville Dam have undergone a complete metamorphosis. First, "The fish will not be able to get over." Then came a light spring run that tentatively set aside the story, but the run was light so the yarn started afresh. This fall Government checkers counted what many believe will be the largest run of Royal Chinooks in many years. The run passed the dam with no effort. Now comes the story that, "The Dam makes it too easy for the fish," and that seems entirely plausible.

In years past salmon traveling upstream had little difficulty until they reached Cascade Locks. Here the long series of cascades, where the Columbia literally leaps seaward, the fish fought rocks and swift currents that battered them. Once through these rapids the salmon took to the quiet eddies along the shores and progressed more slowly toward the next obstacle—Celilo Falls. It was in these eddies where the purse-seiners reaped their harvests.

Not so today. The habits of the salmon have apparently been made over. The rapids at Cascade Locks are under 50 feet of water. Thus, fresh from a leisurely journey they strike the upper rapids that lead to Celilo Falls by remaining in the current and forsaking the pools of listless water.

The excuse of the commercial seiners, seen from the light of existing facts, sounds logical. The seiners have caught little or nothing this season. On the other hand the Indians at Celilo have been making catches that far exceed past years. Formerly, the Indian had to take what escaped the seines. Now, everyone maintains the fish elude the nets completely thus producing larger runs that "fly the falls."

Of one thing everyone seems agreed. Bonneville has helped the salmon.

Intimate Message From the Country

Experts Agree Wheat Crop Is Large but Not Overly So and That Government's Bearishness Has Been Overdone

By Chief of The Monitor's Washington Bureau

The Wheat Country

The United States and the world have a big wheat crop this year, nobody denies that. For many months Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and his assistants have been talking about the bumper crop, warning of possible price breaks, and urging the necessity of drastic limitations of acreage for the 1939 crop. As a result alike of the actual crop this year and of the continual talk about a vast surplus, the price of wheat has averaged during midsummer 1938 only about half what it was in 1937.

But a good many observers in the bread-belt, which extends from Minnesota down to Texas, west to Montana and east to Ohio, are now declaring that there is not an enormous or burdensome wheat surplus, and that prices would have been a whole lot better if officials like Secretary Wallace had avoided constantly bearish statements.

In Kansas City and Chicago I talked to a number of private wheat experts—crop reporters and estimators. I asked: "Do you think there will really be a burdensome wheat surplus this year? Have the government public statements—not necessarily the estimates themselves—been too bearish?"

Without exception the private experts thought a moment, and said: "They have been too bearish." There is, of course, a surplus of wheat, a great crop, a big carry-over. But few of the normal signs of a burdensome surplus are present. For example, one long-tried test of the wheat situation is the weekly receipt of wheat at primary markets, and the visible stocks on hand.

The weekly receipts—which means the wheat coming in to the elevators at primary markets—totaled 188,000,000 bushels from July 1 to Sept. 1. Last year during the same period weekly receipts totaled 205,540,000. As to visible stocks, on Sept. 17, 1938, they were 125,933,000 bushels. Last year they were 131,010,000 bushels.

Not Much Grain Offered

The Kansas City Star recorded in mid-September: "Wheat processors reported it increasingly difficult to pick up cash grain, with premiums on desirable grades hardening."

And it is significant to note that monthly crop estimates have decreased fairly steadily throughout the year. The figure on which bearish public statements of officials would be based one month, would have declined by the next month. The winter wheat crop threshed out less than previously expected in many areas, especially in Nebraska and Kansas. The average yield of all winter wheat was estimated in August of this year at 13.7 bushels per acre, whereas the June 1 estimate was 16.6 bushels per acre. The 1937 crop averaged 14.6 bushels and the 1927-36 average was 14.5 bushels per acre,—all higher than this year.

Remembering that 1937-38 was a relatively poor wheat year, the following summary of Department of Agriculture figures shows the situation in a less alarming light than previous statements: "The total world crop this year (1938-39) is about 11.0 per cent larger than the year before, and total supplies, including crop and carryover, about 11.3 per cent larger than the year before. In the United States the crop is about 8.7 per cent larger than last year, and total supply—including crop and carryover—about 15.4 per cent more than last year."

In this light, the wheat situation is much nearer normal than most interpretations have indicated. It seems to show, war-talk apart, that wheat deserves a better price than it has been getting, and may even support the thesis that bearish official statements have kept the price down.

As long ago as February, 1938, former Gov. Alf M. Landon wrote to Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas:

Landon Blames Wallace

"I noticed in press dispatches today that the President is interested now in raising prices. You might call the President's attention to the price-depressing trends caused by his Secretary of Agriculture, who has been deliberately overemphasizing the amount of wheat on hand and the amount of wheat supposedly planted for the 1938 crop . . . Already, Wallace's repeated predictions of surpluses have cost the American farmers millions of dollars. . . . Every time the market has tried to advance in the last few months, the Secretary of Agriculture has made a statement lamenting our burdensome surpluses.

"Our official sources could do nothing worse than to keep talking about burdensome surpluses. Such tactics simply suggest to the foreign buyer that he can buy at lower prices . . . We are fundamentally sounder on wheat than we have been for some time. . . ."

In any event, since last February, when this letter was sent, Secretary Wallace continued to talk of big surpluses; yet monthly estimates continued to decline particularly as regards yield-per-acre, and the price of wheat remained depressed.

[Latest official publications in Washington confirm in part the views of the critics. In July, in The Agricultural Situation, the Department of Agriculture said: "the carry-over into July, 1939 might exceed the record carry-over of 378,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1933." In the October issue of the same magazine, they estimated a carryover of about 295,000,000 bushels, and a correspondent from Hutchinson, Kansas writes to the Monitor:

"Mr. Wallace carried one idea at least with him when he left the heart of the Kansas wheat belt. It was that wheat growers have more confidence in their ability to estimate a crop than the experts . . . They attribute the low price to the bullish crop reports announced by the Government as early as January. When crop reporters set the Kansas crop at 200,000,000 bushels, growers said it would be nearer 150,000,000 bushels."]

Erwin D. Canham

Massachusetts Business Seeks Peace in Labor

Associated industries lay new basis of co-operation; Union head offers support.

Leaders of Massachucsetts industry gathered today to take stock of general conditions at home and abroad and devise a program aimed at achieving industrial peace during the coming year.

The occasion was the twenty-third annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, to which nearly 300 executives were drawn.

The former custom of "big business" condemning the New Deal at such meetings was missing, at least at the morning session, and a general attitude of seeking a program on which industry might co-operate with Government and labor was evident.

Among developments at the assemblage were these:

Henry I. Harriman, Boston utility and railroad leader and former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from a study of English and Swedish labor relations as a member of President Roosevelt's Special Commission, told the manufacturers that labor relations are marked by relative peace in both countries because both employers and workers have recognized "the wisdom of collective bargaining."

Urges Labor Co-operation

Cyrus S. Ching, who is Vice-President in charge of Industrial and Public Relations of the United States Rubber Products, Inc., urged the industrialists to cease their "over-emphasis" of labor matters, stop resisting labor unions, and make possible an era of employer-employee co-operation in which "class consciousness" will not be encouraged either by management or labor.

Taking up the broader question of American business's place in the political economy of the world, William E. Dodd, the Southern historian who left his classrooms at the University of Chicago to serve for four years as Ambassador to Germany, pleaded for economic co-operation between the three great democracies, England, France and the United States, to halt military aggression and preserve commercial, intellectual and religious liberties.

The executives also listened attentively to two viewpoints with which they do not always agree—those of labor and the New Deal. A spokesman for each made a formal address at the morning session, and other representatives were to join during the afternoon in a round-table discussion of legislative and other industrial problems with the spokesmen for "big business" of the Bay State.

Study Technical Advances

Besides studying in such fashion the major public questions of the day, members of the Associated Industries examined an exhibition of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

At the Helm in Mexico

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President Cardenas and Agustin Arroyo Ch

Señor Arroyo Ch is the Director of the Autonomous Department of Publicity and Propaganda. Inset: Señor Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to Washington, who is handling Mexico's side in the land and oil disputes with the United States.

Cardenas: Mexico's Iron Man; U. S. Seeks End to Oil Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Spurred by the hope that the Pan-American Conference to open at Lima, Peru, on Dec. 9, can result in a closer integration of Pan-American resistance to alien European influences, United States diplomacy is energetically engaged today in seeking to remove two obstacles to the success of that conference.

The first and most pressing obstacle to success of that conference is the acute problem of Mexican relations with the United States. The second is the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru.

The Mexican question has reached a crucial stage here with the return of the Mexican Ambassador from Mexico City with proposals which are believed to represent the maximum concessions which the Mexican Government believes it can make to American demands in regard to land expropriations.

Confer on Claims

Ambassador Don Francisco Castillo Najera was in conference Oct. 18 with both Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State. He returned yesterday to see Mr. Welles for further discussions which are scheduled to continue for several days.

No official comment is being made at this stage of the discussions, although Ambassador Najera remarked after yesterday's conversations that there appeared to be "good hope" of reconciliation of differences between the two governments.

The discussions are understood to be limited strictly to the question of the $20,000,000 of land which has been taken from American owners over a period of years and for which, according to the American contention, there has been no adequate compensation as provided under Mexican law.

Key to Oil Situation

However, the land question is regarded as the key to the oil question arising out of the recent Mexican expropriation of foreign owned oil properties valued variously at from $70,000,000 to $400,000,000. If a formula can be found to settle the land question it is assumed that the same formula will then be applied to the oil question.

In regard to the Ecuador-Peru boundary controversy diplomatic efforts are still in the stage of sounding out other Latin-American Governments on the Ecuadorean proposal that the same machinery which has just successfully settled the long-standing Chaco dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia be applied to the Ecuador-Peru dispute.

There is grave concern lest this last boundary dispute interfere with the course of the Lima conference unless it can be brought into a stage of negotiation previous to Dec. 9.

"Mexico for the Mexicans"

First of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The presidential address which opened the current Mexican Congress demonstrated conclusively what many have recently been suspecting—that President Cardenas is one of the most remarkable men in Mexican history. Whether this outstanding character will end as a hero or in discredit it is yet too early to say, since, in the making of history, it is often but a thin line which divides the two.

There is a contradiction in the Cardenas' appearance. His voice is soft and monotonous. His eyes are small and gentle. His mouth is sensitive and full. But the head which contains these features is long and massive and the body supporting it as muscular and sturdy as that of a stevedore. Though medium in height his shoulders have a thickness which is formidable and his movements are the easy ones of a man who keeps in perfect condition.

Imbedded in these visible contrasts are the inner contrasts which make up the man. The sensitivity which impels him to profound sympathy with the Indian masses and likewise makes him a master politician is offset by an indomitable will and adamantine forcefulness, which make him as unyielding as a block of granite. There is no thing nor no one who can swerve him from the path he has chosen and which he is pursuing with a daring that is breathtaking. Whether it is the courage of brilliancy or recklessness only time will tell.

Indian Population

This path of a reformer is described as "The Re-Conquest of Mexico for the Mexicans" with the word "Mexican" connoting the basic Indian population. The history behind the phrase lies in the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards four centuries ago, in the establishment of a feudal aristocracy, later abetted by foreign capital which reached the peak of its development during the Diaz regime, and by the struggle beginning with the 1910 Revo-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Professor Finds a Class That Knew as Much as He

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—"Those of you who know what the national debt is, please raise your hands," said Prof. Robert Leeper to his University of Oregon class.

No response.

"Those who know the national income, raise your hands."

Again, no response.

"Is it possible this class—future leaders of the country—can't answer these simple questions," the professor fretted.

Silence.

"Well," added the professor, "neither can I."

Device Sentence Slows Speeders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Judge Clarence Terry has got the traffic speeders stopped.

New and effective "sentence" is being meted out here by the Municipal Judge to habitual speeders. He is fixing a mechanical speed limit of 32 miles an hour in cases where a jail sentence or heavy fine would work an undue hardship.

The court enforces its sentence by ordering the installation of a mechanical governor under police seal on the motor of the offender's car. This device is inspected at regular intervals during the sentence, and if removed, the Judge suspends the defendant's license, or imposes the fine or jail sentence.

"I find that this is having a good effect on youngsters who are always trying to learn how fast their car will run," Judge Terry said. "This governor is inexpensive but very effective, and we see to it that it remains right on the job as long as set forth in the sentence. Thirty-two miles an hour is fast enough for anyone who is tempted to speed."

The novel plan has attracted much favorable comment, particularly from the San Diego Safety Council, of which the Judge is an ex-officio member.

London to Give Wartime Rights Soon in Spain

Formal recognition of belligerency for both Insurgents and Loyalists believed impending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 20—Decisive moves which will alter the international attitude toward the Spanish problem are momentarily expected here, following calls at the Foreign Office by representatives of both sides in the Spanish civil war.

The Christian Science Monitor understands that the discussion had to do with the granting of belligerent rights to the Loyalists and Insurgents. The step, however, would not be formally taken until after the question of withdrawing volunteers from Spain has been settled.

Pablo de Azcarete, Ambassador to Britain from Loyalist Spain, and the Duke of Alba, agent in London of the Spanish Insurgents, went to Whitehall at the request of the Earl of Plymouth, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Another caller was Dr. Rodrigues de Ittau Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Weightier Problems

Though nothing has been stated officially, there is overwhelming evidence that the British Government is prepared to regard the Loyalists' unilateral disbandment of its foreign volunteer units and Italy's voluntary withdrawal of 10,000 members of its expeditionary forces as amounting to a "settlement" of the Spanish question, this would justify, not only the bringing of the Anglo-Italian agreement into operation, but also the recognition of belligerent rights which General Francisco Franco, the Insurgent leader, has been clamoring for ever since the civil war started.

Observers notice with interest that since his forces were checked on the Ebro General Franco has been restating this claim with redoubled energy. His demand always reaches crescendos as his military fortunes ebb.

The normal procedure for granting belligerent rights is through the International Nonintervention Committee. But it is believed to be certain that Soviet Russia would not agree. In this case the question arises whether Governments directly concerned, including Portugal, should not make separate declarations on the subject, coupled with a reaffirmation of the probity of their actions and intentions regarding nonintervention. This would involve denying to both sides the right to buy arms, which they would otherwise acquire as part of their belligerent rights.

Details Guarded

Details of the plan are not yet known, but Opposition groups here are already protesting both against the proposal to bring the Anglo-Italian agreement into force and the recognition of belligerency before withdrawals from General Franco's side have gone much further than at present.

As to German intervention it is recalled that when the Sudeten crisis was at its height and the outbreak of European war was momentarily expected General Franco let it be known with unmistakable emphasis that he was determined to be neutral—a fact which cannot have escaped notice in Berlin any more than in Rome, Paris, and London.

Recognition of belligerent rights usually means that a nation making such a declaration has come to the conclusion that the contending factions in the struggle are to all intents and purposes equals. Until such rights are recognized, the original Government is considered the true Government and insurgents are considered merely as outlaws. Whether or not it is decided to give help to the Government, no help could be given to the insurgents.

Both Italy and Germany legalized their assistance to the Franco Government by recognizing it as the Government of Spain, which entitled them to aid the Insurgent Government—that is, in so far as undertakings in the nonintervention agreement did not rule out such aid.

The main consideration of belligerency in Spain is naval. Belligerents have the right to establish blockades, if they can, and to stop and search merchantmen, while warships of those who have not been recognized as belligerents are usually regarded as pirates. Recognition of belligerent rights for the Franco regime and the Loyalist Government would therefore bring about a blockade of the Spanish ports that would mean that any further shipments to Spain would entail running a blockade. In the present state of Spanish navies the advantage would lie with General Franco.

In the Boston Section:

Lampy "mobilizes" on Cambridge "border."

Thebaud in lead as fishermen's race starts.

Special legislative session called.

Graves acquitted on one charge, convicted on another.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Cardenas: Mexico's Iron Man Hews Path Against Great Odds

(Continued from Page 1)

lution to break the power of the big landowners and the alien capitalists.

This struggle was intermittent for 24 years until President Cardenas took office in 1934. Since that date he has dramatized it with an unrelenting realism which has left the country reeling beneath its impact and which has profoundly dislocated the basic economic, social and political institutions of the country. In a series of swift, silent moves he has raised the most powerful opposition that Mexico has ever had to combat and continued serenely and confidently on his course in the full faith that his program is the right one.

The greatest mistake that has been made by his adversaries has been in underestimating the man. He came into office as an obscure general, slated to carry out the commands of Mexico's political "boss," Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles. For almost 14 years General Calles had ruled Mexico with a strong hand, both as President and as a maker of Presidents. Yet a year after Mr. Cardenas becme President he exiled General Calles from Mexico, seizing in a firm hand the political reins with which General Calles had ruled. This should have given President Cardenas' opponents a hint of his caliber, but it did not. Only recently have they been realizing the implacable potency of the man.

It has been remarked that had President Cardenas combed the world with a fine tooth comb he could not have found more formidable opponents than those he has chosen. His first enemy was at home and consisted of the landed aristocracy of the nation. By the application of the famed Agrarian Law which provides for the division of big estates into small holdings for the peon, within his first three years he broke into small parcels more land than his seven predecessors had divided since the law became effective in 1917.

National Railways

In June, 1937, he expropriated the National Railways, 49 per cent of the stock of which was owned by foreign investors, and a year later he turned them over to management by the Syndicate of Railroad Workers. This delivery is characteristic of his actions in favoring labor at the expense of capital, for he has consistently supported labor organization and progress.

In March, 1938, he expropriated the $400,000,000 British and United States oil industry and placed it under government control. The results of this move were to create as adversaries the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Shell, which are two of the most powerful corporations in the world.

Following the expropriation an exchange of notes with the British government ended in Mexico's breaking diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which has been one of the chief investors in Mexico. An exchange of notes with the Dutch Government has also been in progress.

On July 21 the United States Government presented a note asking for the arbitration and immediate payment of agrarian claims, many years over due, with the comment that "expropriation without indemnity is confiscation." Mexico answered with a partial agreement which was unsatisfactory to Washington and a second, stiffer note was sent to Mexico on August 22. At the opening of the Congress President Cardenas replied to this in terms so defiant that at the present writing the relations between the two countries are more strained than at any time since the religious conflicts in the late '20's. Rather than acceding to Washington's demands, President Cardenas bluntly called attention to the Roosevelt government's nationalization of gold and repayment in a depreciated currency, a mention which must rankle long in Washington. Accordingly another powerful opponent has been added to his list.

Political Shrewdness

What, then, is the force which supports such a man in his office, for many Mexican Presidents have fallen from power with only a fraction of such aggressive activity? The answer lies in the political shrewdness of President Cardenas, who came into office as a "stooge" for General Calles and has to date outwitted every force pitted against him.

A large percentage of his first three years in office was spent in traveling to the remote sections of the country where he talked and ate and slept with the Indians, an approach never before attempted by a Mexican President. Its result was to give him direct knowledge of the problems of the people and to raise their support for him to semi-idolatry. He is now so firmly implanted in the hearts of these people that no rival has dared to move against him, with the exception of General Cedillo, whose attempt failed, and the politicians, overwhelmed by the solid base of his popularity, despair of starting a movement against him.

General Cedillo had ambitions for such an overthrow and was making plans to carry it out when President Cardenas frustrated the attempt by acting quicker than General Cedillo did. His bold and decisive action in this crisis further discouraged other malcontents.

Coupled with his personal following is a personal courage which plays no little part in the hold which he has over his nation. For in a country where men customarily carry guns, he walks unarmed and unguarded among them, inspiring by his very audacity an awed respect. A typical gesture was made when he rode to open the Congress in an open car, without a guard, despite the fact that these are troubled times in Mexico.

It is often asked who President Cardenas' advisers are and the answer is that he has none. He may listen to his Cabinet members, but his decisions are his own, which fact accounts for their invariable consistency. In this connection it is well to discredit a report often published in United States newspapers to the effect that Leon Trotsky is a Cardenas adviser. This statement is known here to be so baseless as to be ridiculous.

Mr. Trotsky was granted permission to live in Mexico with the understanding that he was not to mix in Mexican affairs. With the exception of a few verbal clashes with Vicente Lombardo Toledano, the Mexican labor leader, he has kept to his promise. It is doubtful if Mr. Trotsky has ever met President Cardenas or any members of his Cabinet, or is likely to. Furthermore, although various movements here are often identified by the press with Communism, it is Communism of the Stalin, and not the Trotsky variety, which makes the closest appeal to these movements. Accordingly, the Trotsky-Cardenas alliance so often rumored is entirely without support.

In any consideration of the Mexican it must be remembered that the national vice is gambling. Until games of chance were made illegal by President Cardenas, the principal diversion of the Mexicans was gambling, and the man in the street has for centuries played the National Lottery, which is one of the biggest of the national institutions.

Accordingly, taking a chance is an inherent characteristic of the race, and in the present turbulent state of affairs it is apparent that it is such a game that President Cardenas is playing. He is staking the national and international position and prosperity of his nation against the odds that the Mexican people as he intimately knows them, will be able to suffer and endure the hardships attendant upon his program until such date as his "one Man Revolution" will emerge from chaos into calm.

Queenly Poise in Marble

Wide World

Raymond Couvegnes — Queen Astrid of Belgium

Sculptor is shown putting finishing touches on statue of the former Belgian Queen which will be dedicated in Paris soon. Funds for the memorial were raised by popular subscription.

Britain Choosing 250 Sudetens For Temporary Refuge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 20—A British non-official expert is now in Prague selecting 250 refugees to whom the British Government has offered a temporary asylum in England pending the conclusion of more definite arrangements for their future.

It is also announced that the New Zealand Government has offered to take a limited number of Sudeten refugees permanently, provided their qualifications are such as would enable them to find suitable employment in that country.

The chief difficulty which has faced the British Government regarding its offer is not how to find suitable candidates—there are always far too many—but how to get them to England. It is clearly impossible to bring them across Germany. It is hoped, however, to take them out across Poland and then by sea from Gdynia.

Priority is to be given to people who took refuge in Czechoslovakia when the National Socialist regime was established in Germany and Austria respectively.

It is understood that France and the Scandinavian countries have taken similar action to that of Britain.

Refugees Ask U. S. Aid

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 20 (AP)—Two hundred Jewish refugees living in the fields near Breclav sent a telegram to the United States Legation yesterday appealing for help, asserting they had no food.

The refugees were reported to have been driven out of German-occupied territory in the Sudetenland by Nazi Storm Troops and the Blackshirt Guard.

They asked the Legation to intervene with the Prague Government in their behalf.

The Legation said apparently there were no Americans in the group, which was understood to include 50 women and children.

Czech Thanks Canadians

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 (CP)—Dr. F. Pavlasek, Czechoslovakia Consul General for Canada, expressed his thanks on Oct. 19 to the League of Nations Society in Canada for establishing the National Aid to Czechoslovakia Fund.

In a letter to the Society he write: "In this morally confused world of ours a clear idea supported simultaneously by action is a great relief. I feel sure that the action of the Society is one of the features which will never be forgotten by our country in these tragic days."

Top Court Convicts Buffalo Detectives

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A Supreme Court jury added a new climax Oct. 20 to an 11-month-old city investigation by convictig five present and former police detectives of conspiring to obstruct the administration of the gambling laws.

In addition to the conspiracy count, the jury convicted former Assistant Chief of Detectives Frank J. McCarthy of bribery and accepting unlawful fees.

Convicted of conspiracy but acquitted on charges of bribery and acceptance of unlawful fees were: Acting Assistant Chief of Detectives, Frank J. Leigh, Detective Sergeant William Muckler, former Detective Sergeant Simon Kearns, and Detective John Neville.

McCarthy faces sentences totaling 21 years or fines up to $9,500 or both as the result of his conviction on all three counts. The cospiracy charge, a misdemeanor, calls for a sentence of not more than a year or a $500 fine or both.

Since the city affairs investigation was launched more than a year ago, 32 persons have been indicted; 14 have been convicted or pleaded guilty, and 1 acquitted.

They Saved a Forest

Heroes of Young Ranger Band

These five Burns Lake boys, Albert, David, Kenneth, and Samuel Gerow and Charles Nourse, held in check a fire in the valuable Babine Forest tract until forest rangers were able to arrive on the scene with modern fire-fighting equipment. All the boys had for tools were a frying pan, an axe, and two lard pails. They are members of the Young Ranger Band.

Young Rangers Prove Worth In Curbing Forest Fire Loss

The writer of this article, Travel Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, and his wife were recently made honorary members of the Young Ranger Band while traveling through British Columbia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURNS LAKE, British Columbia—As forest rangers this month mark the close of their seventh consecutive year without the loss of one stick of merchantable timber here by fire, they are acclaiming a unique group of youngsters—the Young Ranger Band—as one of the effective "fire fighting" organizations now serving British Columbia.

The Young Ranger Band is composed of boys and girls ranging from 8 to 18 years. Members of the Band carefully guard the secrets of their "order." But they do not hesitate to reveal their main objective—the preservation of British Columbia's forests. In fact, their motto reads: "These are our forests to defend against the fires of thoughtless men."

So effective has been the work by this group that prominent Canadian men and women are supporting it. The Young Ranger Band has a long list of honorary members, including Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General; Lady Tweedsmuir; Canon Hinchliffe, Former Minister of Lands, and A. Wells-Gray, present Minister of Lands.

Forest Rangers Help

Like every organization of this kind there is a time set aside for social and sports activities, but youngsters spend most of their time learning woodcraft and methods of defending their forests against fire. Forest rangers constitute an important part of the "faculty."

So seriously do these boys and girls take their work that all during last summer, one of the dryest in British Columbia's history, many a careless tourist was reprimanded by members of the Band for tossing a lighted cigarette to the roadside or failing to properly extinguish a camp fire.

Without the sense of responsibility which the Young Ranger Band puts on each of its members this region would have had one of its worst fires in many years during the past summer. Five members—Albert, Kenneth, David, and Samuel Gerow and Charles Nourse—were fishing on the banks of the rich Babine Forest Reserve when on of them spotted a black streamer of smoke spiraling through the trees.

The only tools the boys had were an old ax, a frying pan, and two three-pound billy pails (lard pails) Finding the fire bigger than they could handle they sent in one of their members to forest ranger headquarters some 10 miles away. The others kept at the fire until rangers arrived and thus were able to extinguish a fire which soon would have been on its way toward destroying thousands of dollars worth of timber.

When the boys were told by Walter Wilson, chief ranger, that a reward was due to them, they declined it, for the job but fulfilled their oaths to the Young Ranger Band.

The Band was organized in 1929 by W. C. Saunders, resident of Palling and owner of some rich timber tracts. Mr. Saunders was inspired to form this group by the work of several boys in his region who rushed to a fire on their own accord and held it in check until rangers arrived with modern fire fighting equipment. He felt that if he could enlist the enthusiasm and support of the boys and girls of his region he could combat the indifference and carelessness so often expressed by their elders.

Organization Grows

After the formation of the Palling Band others were organized in neighboring communities, until today 13 districts—Sheraton, Tintagel, Southbank, Danskin, Houston, Burns Lake, Fort Fraser, Vanderhoof, Giscome, McBride, Cowichan Lake, Smithers, and Decker Lake—all have their individual groups.

With the rapid growth of membership it became necessary to establish a central meeting place. A small island, one mile from Burns Lake, was chosen.

Weeks were spent by the boys and girls in clearing the island of debris. A trail was built to the site of the cabin; trees and flowers planted; and the burnt timber was cut and piled in neat stacks to be used later for firewood. In the winter the boys cut logs two miles farther down the lake and with the help of interested adults these were skidded out and loaded on to a sleigh. After the logs had been hauled to the island both boys and girls put on a "peeling" bee. Skilled help was then hired to erect the cabin, the funds being obtained through food sales and local entertainment by the various bands.

Other sections of British Columbia are planning to organize similar groups with the endorsement of the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands of British Columbia in Victoria.

Leavitt F. Morris

Jerusalem Calm After 30 Months Of Racial Strife

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20 (AP)—Comparative calm reigned over this city today after 30 months of continuous Arab-Jewish turmoil and bloodshed.

Without the loss of a single British life, British soldiers completed clean-up operations by reconquering the old section.

This drive ended 24 hours of steady military efforts to eliminate nests of rebellious Arabs who had held the Old City for four days, and was a prelude to the larger task of crushing a revolt throughout Palestine.

The campaign caused nine Arab deaths and injuries to 18 others. Two British constables and one soldier were wounded. Forty Arabs were taken prisoner.

Soldiers—members of the 20,000 troops sent here to restore order—continued searching the warrens of the Old City for rebels and their arms caches.

Small groups of Arab prisoners were disarmed and sent to a concentration camp in an excavation on the site of the 2,000-year-old palace of King Herod.

Scarcely had the British retaken most of the Old City when Arabs in other parts of Paletsine severed telegraph lines. The Government had one emergency line working.

Arab circles warmly greeted reports from London that a Royal British Commission might recommend abandonment of a plan to partition Palestine into Jewish, Arab, and British-corridor sections, and that Colonial Secretary Malcolm Macdonald might suggest instead a project whereby the Holy Land would remain a united Arab-Jewish State under British administration. Jews ridiculed the reports.

Jews Appeal to U. S.

TEL AVIV, Palestine (AP)—American Jews in Palestine met here Oct. 19 and appealed to the United States Government to "exercise its good offices" to protect their interests in strife-torn Palestine.

They sent the plea because they were "apprehensive of reports of contemplated changes or modifications of the mandatory status as assured by the Anglo-American Convention of 1924."

The plea was embodied in a resolution adopted after a night-long meeting of the resolutions committee of the American Jewish Convention. The resolution was transmitted to United States Consul General George Wadsworth, who was asked by the convention to send the full text to Washington.

Kennedy Asks Fascist-Democratic Harmony

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy declared last night that Democratic and dictatorial countries should bury their differences and seek to re-establish good relations in a world threatened with disaster from a mad armament race.

The first ambassador ever to speak at the Trafalgar Day dinner of the Navy League, an annual tribute to Lord Nelson, Mr. Kennedy praised the peace efforts of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain during the recent crisis.

"I am sure no one, not even those who disagree in principle with his policies, can fail to appreciate Mr. Chamberlain's courageous devotion to the welfare of his country and to peace.

"He was forced to make one of the gravest decisions of our time. It is not for me to comment on the wisdom of his course—history will show whether or not he made the right decision—but I must say that his all but superhuman efforts in behalf of peace should command the respect of all."

In the light of the crisis, Mr. Kennedy said, "it is hard to quarrel with the decision of any nation to build up its military forces; in fact we can only commend such action on the part of those sincerely committed to a policy of peace."

But he expressed the belief that the armaments burden was approaching the point "where it threatens sooner or later to engulf us all in a major disaster."

"For this reason the American people look forward to the day when the nations of the world will realize they must agree upon limitation and reduction of armaments."

The Ambassador declared it had long been his theory that it was "unproductive for both democratic and dictator countries to widen the division now existing between them by emphasizing their differences which are self-apparent."

"Instead of hammering away at what are regarded as irreconcilables they could advantageously bend their energies toward solving their common problems and attempt to re-establish good relations on a world basis.

"It is true that the democratic and dictator countries have important and fundamental divergencies of outlook which in certain matters go deeper than politics.

"But there is simply no sense, common or otherwise, in letting these differences grow into unrelenting antagonisms. After all, we have to live together in the same world whether we like it or not."

He gave his views on the international situation by telling of the difficulty in choosing a subject for a speech. After remarks on each subject, he said his wife had vetoed it and even ruled out their seven children as a proper topic.

So finally, Mr. Kennedy said, despite his desire to talk about something besides the Navy, he had decided that was the best subject.

He told how the United States and Great Britain, in building up their navies, ruled out the possibility of using them against each other and without any sort of alliance "actually welcomed every ship launched by the other."

"So far as Great Britain and the United States are concerned," he said, "the Navy is an incentive not to discord but to peace."

Turning to merchant shipping, he said the feeling had "not been quite so harmonious" in that field, but there was no reason "why we should not get together on the merchant marine."

He asserted shipping had "ceased to be a business in most countries and had become instead an adjunct of the national defense."

"We try to understand your need for a great merchant fleet," he added. "We hope you will try to understand our need for a small one."

Reich Gives Hungary Hint Against Claim in Slovakia

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatish-Politische Korrespondenz, published today what was interpreted as a friendly warning to Hungary not to press for large slices of Slovakia.

In effect, it told Hungary it would have to accept the principle of racial nationalism—the basis for Germany's settlement of its Sudeten German issue with Czechoslovakia—and demand only territory predominantly Hungarian.

Thus, Germany is authoritatively reported to have put its foot down against Polish-Hungarian maneuvering for a common frontier at the expense of the Ruthenian section of Slovakia, the eastern extreme of Czechoslovakia.

The Korrespondenz statement followed the visit yesterday of Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, to Rumania and the departure of a Slovak-Ruthenian delegation from Munich where it pleaded with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to demand that Hungary and Poland soften their demands.

Colonel Beck was understood here to have failed in his effort to win King Carol of Rumania to approval of the common Polish-Hungarian border plan.

Meanwhile Reichsführer Adolf Hitler left Czech-Hungarian discussions in the hands of his Foreign Minister, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, and went via Linz, Austria, to the Sudetenland to complete a tour of the areas occupied by German troops between Oct. 1 and 10.

Czech Vote Deferred

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 20 (AP)—Election of a successor to Dr. Eduard Benes as President of Czechoslovakia was postponed indefinitely today pending the conclusion of negotiations on the minority problem and establishment of the new frontiers.

An announcement of the official news agency said that officials were so busy with those two problems that they were unable to turn their attention to clear up the status of many Deputies and Senators who represented districts now joined to Germany.

Since the President must be elected by Parliament, the two legislative houses must be reorganized before a new Chief Executive can be named. Dr. Benes resigned Oct. 5.

Reorganization of government bureaus moved forward with voluntary resignations of a number of women whose husbands also are State employees.

Negotiations for final demarcation of the new German-Czechoslovak border meanwhile have been begun.

The General Staff reported today that six persons were killed during disorders provoked yesterday by Sudeten Germans in two districts.

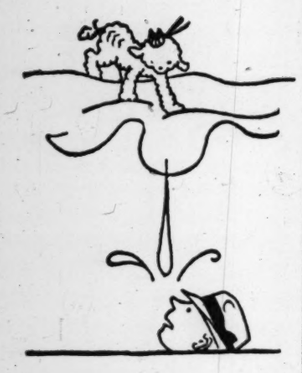
The firing took place in and around Zelechovice, on the new Northern Bohemian border of the Sudetenland.

Labor Assails Peace Pact

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (AP)—The international labor executive group, representing 18 countries, today made public a resolution assailing the Munich peace accord and urging a "regrouping of the forces of liberty and justice in Europe as recommended by President Roosevelt."

The group, which met here Tuesday and Wednesday, adopted the resolution unanimously.

Rogers Peet



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Links in Christianity's Chain

Organization of the Church: Threatening Cloud of State Control Followed Closely Upon Christianity's Newly-Won Popularity

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sixteenth of 56 Articles

When, under the good will of Constantine, Christianity was given its freedom and duly recognized, one might suppose that its troubles would have ended; that the calm following the terrific storm of persecution to which the young Church had been subjected would have brought it prosperity and peace. But such was not the case. Imperial Rome had admitted of no rival in the rule of its vast Empire. And it was seen that a grave danger lay in the possibility that the State might take over the direction and control of the Church, as it had exercised full authority in affairs of government. While the very fact that, in the newly acquired popularity of Christianity, vast numbers were assembling under its banners, constituted a menace, yet the danger involved in this admission of the masses was but slight compared with the threatening cloud of State control.

The State took the position that the authority over the priesthood and the official direction of its form of worship were Imperial powers to be exercised by the Emperor and his executives. And to support its position it was pointed out that it had exercised these powers in relation to pagan worship. Thus State and Church were brought face to face as stern opponents. To the Church, the situation was of vital importance. Should it yield, all that had been gained would be sacrificed. The friendship of the State might be turned into its most potent enemy. One outstanding advantage came to the Church as the result of the changed attitude on the part of the Imperial Government. It was now possible for the Church to develop a type of control over the whole ecclesiastical order.

The form of the constitution evolved by the Church followed in general the pattern of the Imperial government itself. As the city was the primary unit of the Empire, so it became the smallest political unit of the Church. The territory of the city, that is, the city and its environs, became, the episcopal diocese. The dioceses of a given province were united under a provincial bishop, termed the metropolitan.

Form of Church Government

After the fourth century, still following the pattern of the State, several provinces were united into a district presided over by a patriarch, to whom the local and provincial bishops were subordinate. Furthermore, the gathering of the officials of the Church into a general council, termed "ecumenical," resembled the Imperial Council of the Empire called to consider questions of grave import. While the Roman Government itself was soon to disappear before the invading hordes from the North, the Church government, copied after the plan of the State, endures to this day in the general polity adopted by the Roman Catholic Church.

This form of Church government gave to its officials complete control of all ecclesiastical affairs, not only those of doctrine and polity, but also of form, ritual, and methods of worship. The result has been a solidarity which has enabled the Church to exercise world-wide control of its affairs. Here was a permanent legacy from the State that once claimed all authority to inhere in itself. At the Council of Nicaea, consideration was given to the further establishment of authority within the Church. The authority of the metropolitan and of the provincial synod over all the churches within the individual province was established and written into the Constitution of the Church.

There were certain instances, however, where already the authority of the bishop had outgrown the limits of the province, and the council confirmed this authority. The churches at Antioch, Alexandria, and Rome fell under this head. Later, when Constantinople became the second capital of the Roman Empire, the authority of the Bishop in that city was also recognized as of special importance. In fact, when in A. D. 381 the Council was held in Constantinople, the Bishop was raised to a rank next to that of the Bishop of Rome. At Nicaea, special recognition was also granted to the Bishop of Jerusalem. Later, because of the destruction of the "Mother Church of Christendom," as the Church at Jerusalem was then termed, the Bishop was given the title of "Patriarch of Palestine."

Bishops Equal in Authority

Another important question was raised during the latter half of the fourth century. With Patriarchs presiding over the great centers of the churches at Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople, and Jerusalem, where lay primary authority? In other words, who should be greatest among these five Patriarchs? Which one of these was entitled to be known as *papa*, the pope, supreme authority of the entire Christian body? Here was a grave question not to be settled by the Ecumenical Council, called at Nicaea but held at Chalcedon, a town across the Bosporus from Constantinople, in A. D. 451.

It was a great surprise to the bishops from the West gathered at Chalcedon to have the Bishop of Constantinople recognized as equal in authority with the Bishop of Rome. How this came about makes a very interesting story, and it is closely allied with the history of the Roman Empire. As the power of Rome was gradually weakened from internal causes, political corruption, dissipation, and profligacy among the ruling class, it fell victim to its enemies from the North of Europe. Meantime, as the authority of the Emperor of the East had grown, the position in the Church of the Bishop of Constantinople likewise increased in importance. Hence it was not altogether illogical that the bishops of the most important centers of Christendom should have been declared equal in rank.

Against this proposition, however, the Bishop of Rome took a strong hand and with sound reason. The Church in Rome had grown into the most important position in the ecclesiastical world. It had great possessions in lands and treasure. It had become the moving factor in many important activities in the Western field and its Bishop was recognized as a personage of great importance. Furthermore, preservation of the integrity of the constitution of the Church in a large measure fell upon the Bishop at Rome. His position was supported by this line of reasoning: The Church at Rome was truly the Apostolic Church because founded by Peter and Paul. Jesus had declared that Peter was the Rock upon which his church should be built.

The "Center of Civilization"

Consequently it was claimed that the successor to Peter was the head of the Roman Church; and the bishop of that Church was, in fact, that successor. Rome was the Eternal City, the center of civilization. Moreover, according to tradition, the martyrdom of Peter had taken place within the Vatican area, where his mortal remains had been laid.

Furthermore, in the great controversy which had risen over the substance of the Lord and the exact relation of Christ Jesus to God, Rome had stood for the Athanasian view adopted by the Council at Nicaea, that Jesus was in fact "very God," the same in substance and quality. Arianism, that is, the claim that Jesus was not "very God" but a creature of Divinity, had found in the East its greatest support. In its adoption of the former view the Roman Church received warm support from the Western Churches.

The Christian Council in Rome also was the largest and most resplendent of the Christian Churches, East or West. When Athanasius, promoter of the "homoousian" doctrine of the divinity of Jesus, fled to Rome after having been deposed as bishop by two Eastern councils, he was received and re-established in his ecclesiastical office by the Bishop of Rome.

This act in itself brought the conflict between Rome and Constantinople more definitely into the open. Others of like faith also found refuge under the aegis of the Roman Church. All of this gave strength to its Bishop. To Rome for composition Bishops of many western churches took their problems. In A. D. 343 an Ecumenical Council held at Sardica (now Sofia, in Bulgaria) had broken up over the old questions of faith, that is, of the relation of Jesus to God, and the Eastern group, the followers of Arianism, withdrew.

The remainder stood by the orthodox doctrine of *very God*, and gave new power to the Bishop of Rome as the umpire in behalf of deposed bishops. This was the capstone of the movement which recognized the province of the Bishop of Rome over the whole Christian Church. When the nations of the North swept over the Empire, the Western Church forced its deliverance from the dominance of the State. The loss by the State of temporal power over the Church spelled enhanced spiritual power for the Church.

Start of Lasting Separation

The Council of Chalcedon called in 451, as we have seen, established the Bishop of Constantinople as equal in rank with Rome. This was strenuously opposed by the delegates from the West, but in vain. This but widened the rift which was destined to become the abyss between East and West — between the Greek and Roman Churches. What was begun as a political division now brought a lasting separation in the world community of Christians. Just when the term "Pope" supplanted the title of Bishop in the Western Church is uncertain, but it was during the fourth century that the change took place.

An important step in the crystallizing of the doctrine of the Church was taken at Chalcedon. Its essential content was as follows: "We, then, following the holy Fathers, all with one consent, teach men to confess one and the same Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, the same perfect in Godhead and also perfect in manhood; truly God and truly man, of a reasonable soul and body; consubstantial (homoousian) with the Father according to the Godhead, and consubstantial with us according to the manhood; in all things like unto us, without sin; begotten before all ages of the Father according to the Godhead, and in these latter days, for us and for our salvation, born of the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God (Theotokos), according to the manhood; one and the same Christ, Son, Lord, Only-begotten, in two natures, inconfusedly, unchangeably, indivisibly, inseparably, the distinction of natures being by no means taken away by the union, but rather the property of each nature being preserved, and concurring in one person (prosopon) and one subsistence (hypostasis), not parted or divided into two persons, but one and the same Son and Only-begotten, God the Word, the Lord Jesus Christ; as the prophets from the beginning have declared concerning Him, and the Lord Jesus Christ Himself has taught us, and the creed of the holy Fathers has handed down to us." Walker ("A History of the Christian Church," p. 151).

Invasion From the North

Early in the fifth century invasion from the North became a serious menace to the Roman Empire. Late in the preceding century the Western Goths were driven from their habitat on the shores of the Black Sea, south of the Danube. There the Visigoths settled for a time after having defeated and slain Valens, the Roman Emperor of the East. From various quarters through a period of years, Goths, Vandals, and Huns attacked the Empire, which weakened under the heavy blows of its numerous enemies. Gaul and Spain were conquered and an independent Emperor chosen. Then it was that Alaric, the Visigoth, marched against Rome, practically defenseless because its legions had become exhausted in an unavailing struggle in behalf of the Empire.

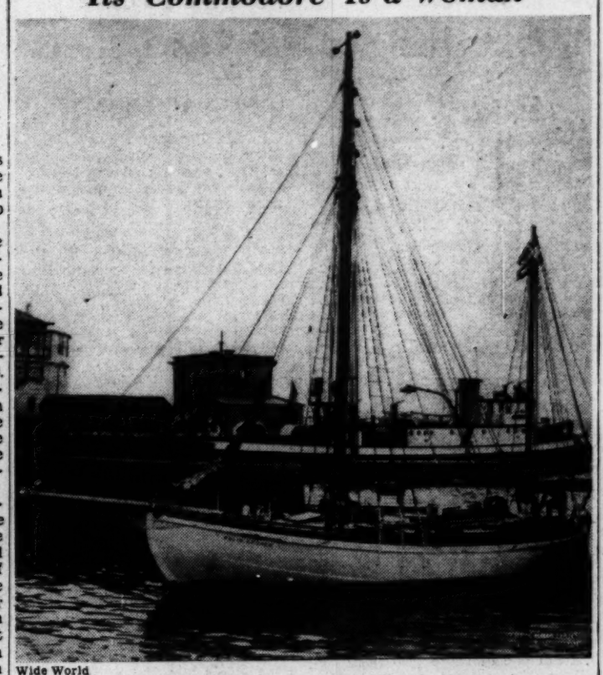
Alaric exacted a heavy tribute from the city and when the Emperor failed to surrender, it was subjected to pillage. The fall of Rome in A. D. 476 was an event of great significance; not only in the city itself and in Italy, but even in distant regions of the Empire, it was looked upon as a great disaster. Its fall was most significant among the superstitious tribes of the desert. Many people in the overrun portions fled to Palestine, Africa, and other distant parts. Anti-Christians, still in great numbers, looked upon the calamity as proof of the anger of the gods against Christianity. And the Christians themselves could give no satisfactory answer to the query, Why has Rome fallen? Augustine based his famous words, "The City of God," upon the incident.

Money for Georgia Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ten Georgia park projects have been allotted an estimated $1,023,213 by the Works Progress Administration, it was announced here. Of the sum, $215,332 will be contributed by sponsors. The majority of the allocation is for Atlanta parks, it was stated.

Its 'Commodore' Is a Woman



Wide World

Ketch Colin Archer Arriving at N. Y. Pier

Craft shown with Miss Anna Foyn Bjonnes, who owns the boat, with her crew of four after 50-day voyage from Norway.

45-Foot Ketch Crosses Ocean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Miss Anna Foyn Bjonnes, owner and "commodore" of the Colin Archer, a 45-foot Norwegian ketch, has tied her trim craft to Pier A, Battery Basin, here today, after a leisurely three months' voyage across the Atlantic from Norway. Miss Bjonnes was accompanied by Capt. Birgir Bryhn, a veteran Norwegian sailing man, who navigated the ketch across the Atlantic, and three seamen.

Miss Bjonnes is to remain in port here until some time in December, when her fiancee, Capt. Charles A. Crownshield, of Stamford, Conn., who met her at the pier, will retire as a Federal Inspector of Hulls. They then plan to marry and set off for a two-year cruise to the South Seas in the Colin Archer.

The Colin Archer was built in Norway in 1893 from left-over blue oak from the famous polar ship The Fram, owned by Fritjof Nansen, it was put into life-saving service in Norway in 1893 and in 1932 was sold to a private buyer. Miss Bjonnes bought the trim craft last year and installed an auxiliary engine.

Miss Bjonnes left Tonsberg on July 10, called at Weymouth, Eng., and sailed on July 27 for an eight-days' cruise to the Madeira Islands, and then crossed the Atlantic to New York in 31 days in generally favorable weather.

The Colin Archer is radio equipped.

Of All Things . . . !

News by Pigeon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The San Antonio Express, morning newspaper here, is using homing pigeons to augment its news and picture communication lines. The newspaper has built a pigeon loft on top of its building and will train its own carrier birds.

First use of the pigeons by the paper was made recently in transporting pictures of a football game from Austin to San Antonio, a distance of 80 miles. After a staff photographer took pictures at the game, the negatives were placed in aluminum capsules and attached to the birds' legs. The pigeons, then released, flew on to San Antonio the same evening to meet the paper's "deadline."

One-Man Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Friends of H. Clarence MacDonald, Richmond insurance agent, point to him for his accomplishment of whistling a melody and humming an accompaniment at one and the same time. He is a one-man orchestra, they say.

Mr. MacDonald declared modestly that his was "not much of an accomplishment."

"I learned to whistle and hum when I was a kid in Hamlet, N. C.," he said. He explained that his mother "could do a little of it, but not quite so loud."

Frosh, But Not a Frosh

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—If you speak of a Frosh at Northwestern University you may be referring to either a junior or a senior. It isn't that the traditional class distinctions have been erased but simply that Stanley Frosh is a senior in the School of Commerce, and his brother Alvin is a junior in the College of Liberal Arts. The boys complain that the name adds to complications, but admit one advantage—folks remember who they are.

Page the Elephants

CHESTER, Pa. (AP)—Town officials soon may be able to harvest a municipal peanut crop. Joseph Diggins, Deshong Park Trustee, has been feeding peanuts to squirrels since last spring. The squirrels buried what they did not eat.

Now vines are coming up all over the place.

From Log Cabin to—?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C. — Thirty-two students of Duke University's Law School pursue their studies undisturbed in a group of five log cabins, suggestive of pioneer American homes, which stand within a few minutes' walk of the massive stone buildings on the "quadrangle" that were erected at a cost of many millions.

Living costs in the cabins are somewhat lower than in dormitories. Simplicity abounds throughout the group. The rustic atmosphere is preserved by the exclusion of automobiles from the immediate area.

A Poser for Cummings

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rustling through his correspondence Oct. 14, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings wrinkled his brows over this one.

"I would like to know," asserted a high-school student at West Bend, Wis., "what books you have read and why you read them." Mr. Cummings hasn't answered the letter yet.

FUDGE SUNDAE CAKE MAKES A GRAND DESSERT

Easy and economical, too

You can scarcely believe this is only a one-egg cake. It's so light, velvety and delicious. But here's the secret—Spry, the new, purer, ALL-vegetable shortening. Cooking experts for 281 home-making schools say Spry's so marvelously creamy it mixes like magic.

From now on, bake and fry the Spry way. You'll get flakier pastry, lighter cakes, crisper, more delicate fried foods that are so wholesome a child can eat them. Try this delicious Spry recipe today. *Use Spry and be sure of best results!*

Fudge Sundae Cake

½ cup Spry
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
2 cups sifted flour (cake flour preferred)
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ cup milk

Combine Spry, salt and vanilla. Add sugar gradually and cream well. (So quickly done with *triple-creamed* Spry!) Add egg and beat thoroughly. Sift flour and baking powder together 3 times. Add small amounts of flour to creamed mixture, alternately with milk, beating after each addition until smooth. Pour batter into 10 x 10 x 2-inch pan greased with Spry. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) 35 to 40 minutes. Serve in squares with Fudge Sundae Sauce. Serves 12.

Fudge Sundae Sauce

2 ounces chocolate, cut in pieces
½ cup water
1 cup sugar
Dash of salt
1 tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon vanilla

Combine chocolate and water in saucepan and cook over very low heat until blended. Add sugar, salt, and butter, and cook only a few minutes, or until slightly thickened, stirring constantly. Add vanilla. Makes about 1 cup sauce.

(All measurements in these recipes are level)

Get flakier pastry, crisper fried foods, too, the Spry way

Spry

Electrons Take Own Pictures in Microscope

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Development of a microscope in which "electrons take their own pictures" was disclosed Oct. 16 at the California Institute of Technology by natural scientists who said they hoped it would permit exploration of a realm of objects hitherto thought too small even to be seen.

Using electrons and a magnetic "lens," instead of the conventional light and glass lens, the microscope was designed by Prof. William V. Houston, assisted by a graduate student, Hugh Bradner.

Microscopic observation with present apparatus is limited to objects 51 thousandths of an inch in size—the width of one wave length of visible light. Because objects can be studied only by the light which they reflect, efforts to go below this limit have resulted in distorted vision or invisibility, Professor Houston explained.

The new instrument, in appearance, resembles a complicated brass telescope. It contains a radio tube filament from which, the researchist said, electrons are "boiled" by an 18,000-volt charge which shoots them at the object to be studied.

From it, the electrons and waves associated with them are reflected to pass through a powerful magnetic field which bends the electron beam somewhat similarly to the way a beam of ordinary light is bent by a glass lens to magnify the image.

Now enormously magnified, the image is brought into focus at the top of the tube, either for visual or photographic observation.

Use of the apparatus, for the present, will be confined, Mr. Bradner declared, to a study of "the surface emission of electrons caused by bombarding surfaces with energy of varying wave lengths," leaving until later deeper exploration of minute objects.

"Just now," he continued, "we are using the microscope to force the electrons to utilize their own energy to take their own photographs."

Economy Call in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — A vigorous warning to Congress to read and heed world conditions of trade accompanied the official presentation of the 1939 Budget. The warning preceded an appeal for economy and strict vigilance of expenditures. Next year's estimates total 996,400,000 pesos, a saving of 40,000,000 on this year's figure, expenditures being assessed at 956,400,000.

The new Budget is almost a reproduction of the existing one, but Congress was cautioned against a growing practice of increasing expenditure from "general income." Already this year 22,400,000 pesos have been voted in this way and bills entailing additional expenditure are before the Legislature. Members have been reminded of the downward trend of foreign trade. A special committee representative of the two branches of the Legislature has been prepared to avoid repetition of a deficit.

Among the few changes on the expenditure side are a 27,500,000 peso provision for increased public debt services and 4,400,000 toward a permanent aviation fund for the renewal of war equipment. Details of the 40,000,000-peso saving will be supplied later to Congress. The decline in estimated revenue is attributed principally to the tax rebate up to 20 per cent on merchandise imports without previous permission.

The Government, acquainting Congress with its study of conditions, declared that the decline of exports and the consequent reduced buying capacity were likely to extend throughout 1939, so that frugality should become the budgetary rule. Without being alarmist, it called for greater prudence.

Wet and Dry Speed Laws

MACON, Ga. (AP)—"Wet and dry" speed laws—they have nothing to do with prohibition—have been suggested by traffic experts here as a means of reducing accidents. They proposed a new ordinance fixing downtown speed at 20 miles an hour in dry weather and 15 miles when it is raining.

SPARKLING SUGAR FOR HOT BEVERAGES

The Aristocrat of Sugars—Crystal Domino—the only sparkling tablet sugar made by the exclusive Adant process. 100% pure cane.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

A *NEW* and *BETTER* kind of Chopped Steak!

(Money back if it isn't the finest you ever ate!)

WRAPPED IN CELLOPHANE . . . untouched by any hands but your own . . . Birds Eye brings you another food miracle! . . .

A new kind of Chopped Steak . . . with the honest-to-goodness FLAVOR and FRESHNESS sealed in right after chopping.

We guarantee it's the finest you ever ate! . . . or your money back!

It ought to be! We go out West to get it—where the steers eat sugar corn. (Corn gives the meat better flavor.)

Cut from fresh round steak

After the Government inspects the meat, we hop in—and pick the finest round steak for Birds Eye. No second cuts. But *fresh* steak only. Tender steak. Steak you'd be tickled to serve whole.

Then comes chopping. And we really CHOP our steak—never grind it. Chopping, you see, keeps the full, delicious flavor IN the meat. Grinding squeezes it out.

Now about fat. How much fat should Chopped Steak have to bring out all the delicate flavor of the meat? We don't guess. We *know*. So Birds Eye Chopped Steak comes not too fat—not too lean—just right. Just grand!

Freshness sealed in

Next, we wrap this finest of all Chopped Steak in Cellophane. And here's where the miracle comes in. We slip the meat into a wonder-working quick-freezing machine. This machine is the only one of its kind in the world. It creates a terrific cold, *25 degrees below zero.* So swiftly is this penetrating cold applied that it actually imprisons—SEALS IN—the freshness *and holds it there for you!*

So dependable You can order by phone

So SURE can you be of Birds Eye Chopped Steak that you can even order by phone without any misgivings. You can be confident that Birds Eye Chopped Steak is ALWAYS dependable—ALWAYS the same—ALWAYS at its tastiest best.

Special! One week only! 29¢ a lb.

Try a pound today at the special price of 29¢ a lb. See how far superior Birds Eye Chopped Steak is to the usual run of hamburger. Money back if you aren't satisfied to the last bite.

There are more than 60 different kinds of Birds Eye Vegetables—Fruits—Fish—Poultry—and Meats. All guaranteed to satisfy—or money back.

Special!

DINNER FOR 4

1 LB. CHOPPED STEAK
1 BOX (12 OZ.) PEAS
1 BOX (10 OZ.) RASPBERRIES

ONLY 75¢ FOR ALL THREE

LESS THAN 19¢ PER SERVING

Effective Oct. 20th through 26th only!

BIRDS EYE

FROSTED FOODS

The Foods with the Freshness "sealed in!"

For the name of your nearest Birds Eye Dealer, write

FROSTED FOOD SALES CORPORATION

250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The economical way to make good gravy

GRAVY MASTER

First Choice of Sea Food Connoisseurs

Write for FREE Recipe Book to:

MITSUBISHI CO.
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

THREE DIAMONDS
WHITE MEAT TUNA

IT'S THE ANSWER FOR FRIDAY DINNERS!

HAVE Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti and your favorite Sauce on Fridays. Don't spoil the sauce with an inferior spaghetti. The whole family likes nourishing, satisfying Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti! Cooks in *half* the time, bulks up more, always fresh, tender, light. Triple-sealed, in light-proof, sanitary packages, Mueller's is made in an up-to-the-minute American factory. At your nearest grocer's! Recipes on every package.

SPEND WISELY IN NEW YORK

New York offers so many ways to spend . . . let your basic living be the metropolitan best—at lowest cost.

400 outside rooms daily from
$2.50 single • $4.00 double
Special Weekly Rates

BEEKMAN TOWER
(PANHELLENIC)
49th St. one block from East River
NEW YORK

Japanese Orders for Planes Virtually Banned in America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — The American arms industry has virtually ceased accepting new airplane orders from Japan. This comes as a result of the effort which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, launched last May to shut off these exports by moral suasion, and of the rush of orders now swamping the plane manufacturers and enabling them to ignore Japan with little if any loss.

This became known with publication of the latest report of the Munitions Control Board. Covering the month of September, it shows that licenses for arms export to Japan during the month amounted to a total of only $78,720. This represented two separate licenses and covered materials under the category of airplane parts. In other words, from the information made public, it is assumed that the only airplane exports to Japan for which American manufacturers insisted on receiving licenses were for parts, not for new aircraft.

Shipments under old orders did continue, however. Actual arms exports to Japan during the month totalled $368,166 in value. The shipments consisted of $204,038 worth of new airplanes, $129,728 worth of airplane parts, and $34,400 worth of airplane engines.

Any American arms manufacturer has a legal right to obtain a license for export to Japan, or to any other country provided a state of war has not been found to exist by the President. No such condition in the Far East has been declared or recognized by the United States. Therefore the export of American arms to Japan continues to be legal.

However, since last May the State Department has done everything it can do to discourage such shipments. It met at first with considerable opposition on the part of individual manufacturers. But there has been a gradual, although often grudging, response to Mr. Hull's wishes. When a manufacturer insists upon his rights he obtains a license. But reasons why he should not are always explained in great detail. The latest report would appear to indicate that they have at last stopped accepting new orders from Japan.

But actual exports will presumably not cease until existing orders have been filled. The manufacturers have insisted on at least fulfilling contractual obligations incurred before Secretary Hull embarked on his effort to shut off American arms sales to Japan.

31 States Approved On Wage-Hour Law

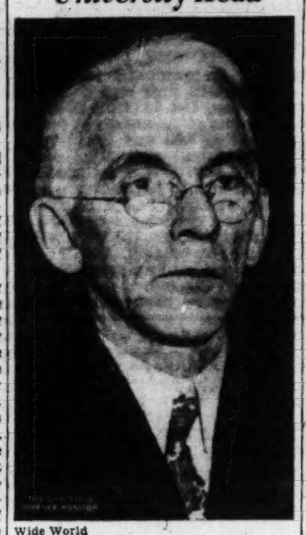
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Children's Bureau of the Labor Department designated 31 States, Oct. 11, whose certificates of age will have the same standing under the Wage-Hour Law as a Federal certificate, during the first six months after the Labor Standards Act becomes effective Oct. 24.

The Wage-Hour Law forbids employment of children under 16 in interstate industries, but provides that an employer is protected from unwitting violation of this clause if he has required his employees to present certificates of age issued by the Children's Bureau, or a state agency approved by the Bureau.

The states whose certificates of age have been accepted by the Bureau are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The Bureau said it was negotiating with other states.

University Head



Wide World

Guy Stanton Ford

New President of the University of Minnesota, and former Dean of the Graduate School.

Ford Named Head At Minnesota But After Opposition

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., (AP)—Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, Dean of the Graduate School, was elected President of the University of Minnesota Oct. 19 by a 7 to 4 vote of the Board of Regents, succeeding former President Lotus D. Coffman, who passed on Sept. 22.

All four Regents who voted against Mr. Ford were appointed by the Farmer-Labor Governor Elmer A. Benson.

Dr. Ford, who has been a member of the University faculty for 25 years, under the compulsory retirement rule at the age of 68, will be retired in three years.

Dr. Ford was elected President at a stormy session of the Board, in which his selection was vigorously opposed by the four Regents, headed by George B. Leonard, Minneapolis attorney.

"The university," Mr. Leonard said, "needs an administrator who is a scholar, forceful, capable, with liberal ideas, and broad outlook, who should be in his late 30's or 40's, and thus be able to give long service instead of having to retire in three years."

Mr. Leonard explained he has deep admiration for Dr. Ford as an educator of national distinction but felt that he should not be burdened now with the President's duties.

Dr. Ford came to the University of Minnesota in 1913 from the University of Illinois.

More Women in Jobs

Over 10,750,000 women were gainfully employed in the United States at the time of the 1930 census, six times as many as in 1870.

Nonpartisan Drive for Dewey Obtains Seabury as Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 19—Judge Samuel Seabury, whose name is a synonym for political reform in the nation and Nemesis of Tammany Hall in New York City, today accepted the chairmanship of a Nonpartisan Citizens' Committee for the election of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for Governor. The announcement was made as the New York County Prosecutor began a 10-day thrust into the area north of the New York City line, to face his first upstate audience in Rochester tonight.

This is the third larger of the great industrial centers along the New York Central, where Mr. Dewey will center his attempt to overthrow Democratic control of the Empire State.

"I am very happy to say that Judge Seabury has accepted the chairmanship of a Nonpartisan Committee for my election," Mr. Dewey told reporters.

Judge Seabury, likewise en route upstate to try a case before the Court of Appeals at Albany, beamingly affirmed the announcement.

"I am one of those who not only believe Mr. Dewey ought to be elected, but who believe that he will be," Judge Seabury said.

"Fight for Good Government"

"This campaign is a continuation of the fight for good government in a wider sphere than was possible for us in New York.

"Good government will be an outstanding issue in the campaign. We should break up the Democratic ring in Albany. It is the same kind of thing we are seeing in Kings County today."

The latter was a reference to the Brooklyn law enforcement inquiry, where the Democratic prosecutor, William F. X. Geoghan, is being superseded for the third time as a result of disclosures.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mr. Dewey's Democratic opponent, also aboard the Empire State Express this morning to formally open his up-state campaign tomorrow, has just named a special prosecutor in the case.

The entry of Judge Seabury in the campaign lends indubitable color to the contest ahead. He had nothing to say concerning the membership of his Committee, and the announcement failed to clarify the role Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia will play in the Governorship contest.

Judge Seabury was the chief exposer of the Tammany-routing Mayoralty campaign of 1933 which resulted in the election of Mr. La Guardia and took the stump for his return last year.

The Mayor is lined up with the American Labor Party for the 1938 contest, and this balance of power political force has joined with the Democrats behind the Lehman ticket.

Judge Seabury, for all his forays against the Democratic machine, has never severed his connection with the party itself. He reiterated today that he is an independent Democrat and "not in sympathy with the Democratic Administration in this State."

The youth of the 36-year-old prosecutor candidate gave him no misgivings, Judge Seabury said.

"Mr. Dewey has a clear head and a stout heart, and ability and fearlessness to attack State problems," he declared.

The Seabury entry unequivocally endorses Mr. Dewey's approach to the race as declared in his acceptance speech before the Republican convention at Saratoga Springs last month. This viewed the Governorship as affording greater opportunities to clean up corruption, since he would have 62 counties, instead of one, in which to function.

Helped by Brooklyn Inquiry

Developments in the Brooklyn graft inquiry, it is now believed, will furnish direct impetus to the Dewey State-wide onslaught against the link between politics and organized crime, whose Manhattan aspect has brought him national prestige.

The Dewey defi of a 16-year Democratic incumbency at Albany has its aspects of daring, but has confronted the opposition with the strongest candidate it has had since 1928—the year when Franklin D. Roosevelt upset political predictions by barely carrying the State against the late Albert Ottinger, Republican nominee.

Judge Seabury sees it as a national sequence to the New York City inquiry series, which began laying the mine under Tammany Hall in 1929, with himself in the chief legal role. Thenceforth the City became a laboratory for the break-up of the powerful political machines that prevail in the nation's cities.

'New View' of Bible Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The "new view" of the Bible, emphasizing its spiritual message, is "more wonderful and inspiring than that which was held in olden time," in the opinion of The Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Dean Matthews, recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology at Columbia University Oct. 18 in observance of the 400th anniversary of the English Bible, addressed a gathering of 500 persons, including trustees and faculty of Columbia, Union Theological Seminary, and the General Theological Seminary. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, made the presentation.

The speaker stressed that the new, more spiritual view of the Bible seemed "more liberating and more capable of indefinite development."

"When all has been said," he continued, "the place of the Bible in the national life was held and won not primarily because the Bible is great literature—not even because men found in it words of eternal life—but because men found through it God and true strength and hopeful living, because there came to men through its conviction of sin an assurance of salvation."

Dean Matthews held that the Bible should have a greater place in scholastic curriculums, and that no schooling is adequate without it.

Bible in 179 Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — The Scriptures have been translated into more than 1,000 languages and the entire Bible into 179, the Rev. George G. Dilworth of Philadelphia, Secretary of the American Bible Society, told the 116th annual meeting of the New Jersey Presbyterian Synod, Oct. 19.

"Last year saw completion of the Old Testament translation into West African Bulu, and of various Scripture portions into native dialects of Guatemala, Bolivia, Peru, the Philippines, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, and American Indian Ojibway," he said.

"A grand total of more than 7,300,000 copies of Bibles, Testaments, gospels, and portions were distributed last year throughout the world.

Some of the increase was here in the United States."

The New Jersey Synod was on record asking directors of the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs next year to close on Sundays and to "permit nothing which would lower moral standards or be subversive of the Lord's Day."

Another resolution called upon all Presbyterians to resist the proposed legalizing of pari-mutuel betting on horse races in New Jersey.

Liquor Violating Car Safe From Forfeiture

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court rejected Oct. 17 a government claim that an automobile used in violation of the Federal liquor laws should be forfeited.

The High Court affirmed a decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals which granted the petition of the automobile's claimant, the Commercial Credit Company of Greenville, S. C., for a remission of the forfeiture.

The action today was by a 3-to-3 vote. Mr. Justices Butler and Stone did not participate and there is one vacancy on the nine-man Court. The line-up was not announced and there was no written opinion.

Atlantic Air Mail: Germans Hint a Bid

NEW YORK (AP)—The German air line, Deutsche Lufthansa, completed the catapulting program of its 1938 transatlantic survey flights Oct. 18 when the seaplane Nordstern was shot off the mother-ship Friesenland and headed for the Azores.

The Nordstern flight marks the 14th transatlantic round trip made by the Germans in eight weeks.

Lufthansa officials said the flights demonstrated their Company's readiness to carry air mail between the United States and Europe at any time.

Jersey City Ban On Thomas Holds In Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19—The action of Daniel Casey, Mayor Frank Hagues' Director of Public Safety in Jersey City, in denying Norman Thomas, nationally known Socialist leader, the right to speak in Journal Square stands upheld today in a ruling by the New Jersey Supreme Court. Justice Joseph L. Bodine, in an opinion handed down yesterday, declares Mr. Thomas had no more right to speak in public places in Jersey City without a permit than he possessed to invade a citizen's home without foundation.

Mr. Thomas, it will be recalled, tired to speak in Journal Square in Jersey City on April 30 without a permit. The police intervened and escorted him to the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, where they placed him on a ferry bound for Manhattan. Later the Socialist leader applied to Mr. Casey for a permit to speak in May. When this was denied, he applied for a court order compelling the issuance of the permit. The present ruling by the New Jersey Supreme Court is an answer to the Thomas application.

Mr. Casey's action in refusing the permit was based, he said, on the danger of a riot if Mr. Thomas were permitted to voice his views freely.

"When opposition to a speaker's views runs high," Justice Bodine said in his ruling, "no reason exists for subjecting the speaker and innocent bystanders to dangers of assault.

"That the police could quell any disorder is no reason for granting a permit which might lead to disorder and possibly injury to innocent persons. The public are entitled to their tranquility, and discretion to issue the permit in question is vested in the chosen representatives of the city."

Justice Bodine held that the fundamental right of free speech might be abused with the result that violence and crime would follow. The people through their legislators could, he added, protect themselves against that abuse.

Mr. Thomas, Justice Bodine recalled, had spoken in schools and churches of Jersey City and now "may speak freely in any proper place." Public parks and highways were not, however, designed for public meetings, he added.

Mr. Thomas, speaking at Westfield last night, criticized the Court's decision.

"The Hague machine can imagine a mob or create a mob," he said, "and then refuse to those whom it dislikes any protection, and we have no redress in the courts. To say that such a decision is consistent with regard to civil liberty is to make words meaningless. It means that civil liberty is dead in Jersey."

Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

of spoils jobs. Leaning backward in his effort to avoid invidious comparisons, Mr. Bland, a slight, alert, merry man, who was formerly Chief Examiner of the Canadian service, thought long and hard. Ultimately he said a "few" exceptions to Civil Service had been made.

It turned out, however, that this comment was guided by diplomacy rather than absolute fact, for the chief "exception" was the Canadian Tariff Commission, affecting only half a dozen employees and the others were in temporary agencies where exceptions might have been expected in any case.

Internal Revenue Jobs

The interviewer thought he could trap the diplomatic Mr. Bland into some expression on the 7,900 U. S. Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, who now hold the most notorious Federal spoils jobs.

"What would you think in Canada of a system where the most intimate private records of business are opened to spoils appointees?" he was asked, "where there is always the suspicion that political blackmail might be imposed?"

"Ah," said Mr. Bland, smiling, "we don't appoint them that way in Canada. They are picked either as a result of promotion, in the regular career service, or else they are chosen by advisory examining boards of Civil Service officials serving with two or three recognized experts from the business world. The businessmen serve without pay. We have found them patriotically willing to help the Government in furthering Civil Service. Then, again, we have a very definite period of probation before new appointees become glued in. Once a man gets attached to the Civil Service it's hard to drop him."

"But you haven't answered my question," objected the interviewer.

"I know it," smiled Mr. Bland. Later on he went so far as to agree mildly that it was "the general feeling in Canada that posts so important as tax examiners should be filled by qualified and impartial men."

Competitive System

Applicants for posts comparable to U. S. Deputy Collectors are chosen on the basis of past experience, written examinations, and finally oral examinations. There is a strong veterans' preference, but only if it can be shown conclusively that the veteran is a qualified man.

"Generally speaking," added Mr. Bland, "the great bulk of the Canadian Civil Service is under the competitive, classified system."

Contrasted with the British system, in which until fairly recently the honors graduates of Oxford and Cambridge had the pick of the best administrative jobs, the Canadian system has a wider base of selection. The Canadian system has long been the envy of United States officials, who some day hope the clutch of Congress on 220,000 spoils jobs will be released. On the other hand, some of the Canadian Provincial Governments, like the State Governments south of the border, do not follow Civil Service procedure.

"But I have found," added Mr. Bland, still smiling, "that it is wiser for a Civil Service Commissioner, and particularly a guest of another nation, not to make comparisons, either on federal or local matters. You don't mind?"

The interviewer said he didn't mind—much.

Richard L. Strout

President and Lehman Unite As of Old on New Deal Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is today again safely ensconced in the New Deal Camp as "the good right arm" of President Roosevelt following a meeting between the President and the Governor at the Hyde Park home of Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, yesterday. Any differences that may have arisen between them since the Supreme Court reorganization proposal by the President was opposed by the Governor have been wiped away; it was said by a person high in politics who is in a position to know.

Governor Lehman is known to see eye-to-eye with the President on many New Deal social reform objectives and has worked along New Deal lines during the 10 years he has been in Albany, first as Lieutenant Governor and for three terms as Governor. He is out now, after having been drafted by Democratic leaders, for a fourth term, and in his talk with the President, when they put the New York State political situation under a microscope, he told Mr. Roosevelt he was confident of re-election. This view is shared by many competent non-partisan political observers.

Governor Lehman, as usual, had little to say to newspaper reporters when they saw him in Poughkeepsie after his talk with Mr. Roosevelt. Habitually reserved in his relations with newspapermen, he refused to answer definitely many questions shot at him. Among these was one regarding whether he would come out for the New Deal program in his campaign. It was recalled to the Governor that he had not mentioned the New Deal in his acceptance speech in Rochester.

"I am going to discuss many issues during the campaign," he said, "and the issues will be developed as the campaign progresses. It is my intention to take up many issues during the course of the campaign, and I think my speeches will report my attitude toward the many issues involved."

He was equally general in his reply when he was asked if he intended to base his campaign for re-election on support of the National Administration in Washington and Mr. Roosevelt personally.

Persons in a position to know said he would do neither; that the Lehman campaign for a fourth term—the first four-year term any New York Governor will serve—would be based on the Lehman Administration record. As a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the voters of New York State, Governor Lehman will be tied to nobody's coattails. He is standing on his accomplishments in office, and his views with regard to the big issues before the people are so well known that his campaign need not be an extended one.

Verisimilitude was given to these views of the beginning of distribution today of a campaign booklet giving the record of six years of the Lehman Administration. It was issued by the Citizens' Independent Committee for the election of Herbert H. Lehman and Charles Poletti, and bears the stamp on the cover, "I stand on my record."

The booklet contains a summary of Governor Lehman's record in office and of the achievements of his three administrations and a review of every branch of the State Government during his occupancy of the Executive Mansion in Albany. In reviewing the Governor's anti-crime program, mention is made of the apopintment of Thomas E. Dewey as special rackets prosecutor. This obviously is designed to show that Governor Lehman, through his advocacy of anti-crime statutes, laid the foundation for the successful prosecution of crime in New York State.

Mr. Dewey is now Republican nominee for Governor, and left here today on the same train with Governor Lehman on his way to open his Upstate campaign in Rochester, while the Governor returns to Albany.

GOP to Seek Better Labor Law

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP)—John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, asserted today Republicans would seek amendments to the Wagner Labor Act in the interest of "fair play" for workers, employers and the American Federation of Labor.

Republicans, Mr. Hamilton added in an address prepared for delivery here, "agree generally" with amendments proposed recently by the AFL Convention.

"They agree," he said, "because they believe that government should be an umpire to enforce fair play—not a partisan of one faction of organized labor."

He did not mention by name the Committee for Industrial Organization, AFL rival, but declared Republicans agreed with William Green, Federation President, that administration of the Labor Act had been "biased."

"And why should not the National Labor Relations Act be amended?" Mr. Hamilton asked. "Certainly it has not brought the peace and harmony between labor and industry for which it was designed."

The speaker predicted that "economic recovery will leap forward" following election next month of Republican candidates in Ohio and other industrial states.

"It will leap forward because such a result would indicate that this country is returning to sense, sanity and sound Americanism," Mr. Hamilton declared.

"Already the prospects of Republican victories next month have energized the wheels of business and industry and resulted in the reemployment of thousands of men."

Mr. Hamilton reviewed federal and state labor legislation initiated by Republicans or enacted under Republican administrations "to give the lie direct to those who tell you that the Republican Party has been indifferent and cold to the problems of labor."

He added, "it has been and it will again be the political party of the worker in industry because its policies will assure to him the steady employment he wants and needs.

"That is what the Republican Party offers now to the 12,000,000 New Deal jobless and to those several millions working only part time."

Mr. Hamilton cited the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, prison goods regulation, the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Strike Injunction Act, high tariffs, diminished child labor, restriction of immigration, and state minimum wage, old-age pension and workmen's compensation laws as among early Republican contributions to labor.

German Plane Sets Record in Sea Hop

LISBON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The German seaplane Nordstern, completing the last of a series of New York—Horta experimental flights this year, alighted at the Azores this morning with a new record for the 2,400-mile crossing—11 hours 15 minutes.

The plane, like its sister ship the Nordwind, is powered with four Diesel (oil burning) engines. The weather on the route was described as tempestuous.

Bidding for the cartage of mail across the North Atlantic, Deutsche Lufthansa, the German air line, has flown the route for the last three years during the summer and fall. The line ended its experimental work with yesterday's flight.

Bullitt Sees President

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, came to Hyde Park Oct. 19 for a second talk with President Roosevelt on the European situation. The President arranged a picnic into the nearby Dutchess County hills for his visitors.

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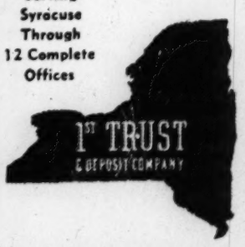

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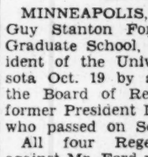
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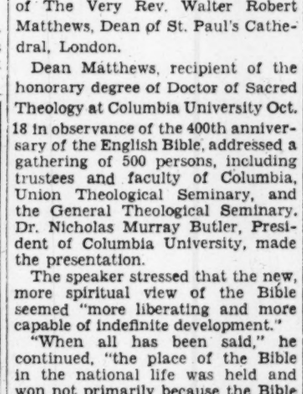

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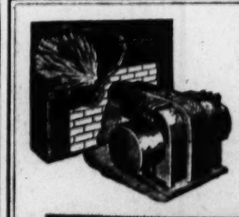
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Ickes Warns West Totalitarianism Bores Within U. S.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes continued his tour of Pacific Coast PWA projects today, leaving here a warning that "totalitarianism is insidiously boring from within the temple of our own liberties as well as assaulting it from without."

"No one can escape the responsibility of enlisting on one side or the other," he told a cheering audience of 4,000 persons at the Shrine Auditorium here last night, "either with the liberalism of Franklin D. Roosevelt or with the reaction and the threat of Fascism."

Previously, in an interview, he predicted that President Roosevelt "might have to run" for a third term in 1940, but added, "for his sake I hope he doesn't." He said he thought Mr. Roosevelt "would carry the United States if he ran again."

Donald Ogden Stewart, Hollywood screen writer, was chairman of the meeting, held under the auspices of the Hollywood Council for Democracy. On the platform were numerous writers, producers, directors and players.

Introducing Secretary Ickes, Mr. Stewart told him there were in Hollywood five or six thousand Liberals who had found themselves "surrounded by propaganda and confusion" and added: "We have seen attempts to raise the witch-hunt of Communism and attempts to destroy the labor movement, just like Hitler did."

Secretary Ickes told the audience that Mr. Roosevelt, aided by "a liberal Democratic Party," has been trying for the past six and one-half years to "make those reforms, bring about those changes which will give America complete confidence that we may live in the best possible way for all, not a few, of us to live—before the sands of the hour-glass run out in Europe's hands."

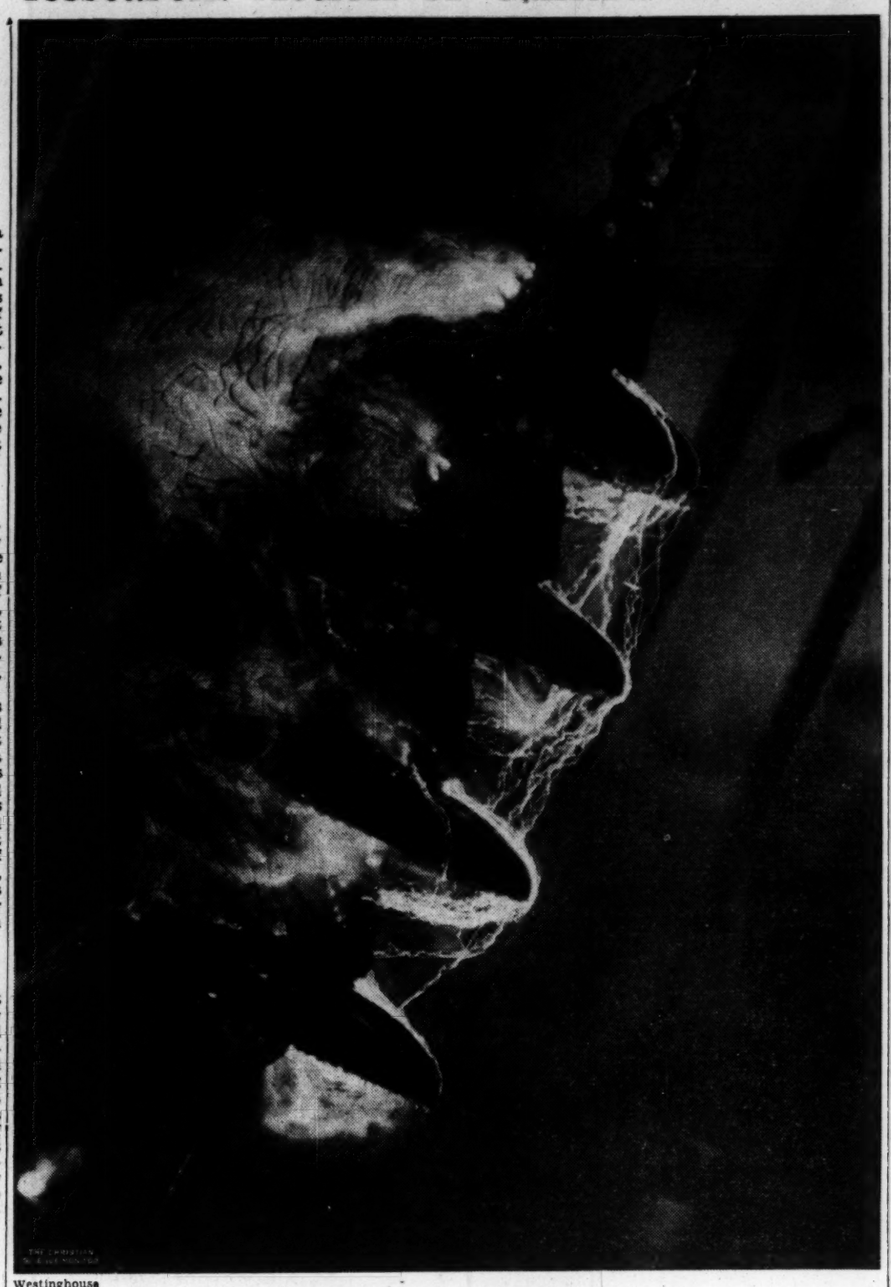
With Mrs. Ickes, the Secretary was to leave Los Angeles today for San Francisco.

Wonders of Research: Action of Camera Reversed

Process on negative gives white for usual black in test of insulators under high voltage—Eucalyptus selected.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Something new in candid camera technique has developed at Westinghouse porcelain works in Derry, Pa. A foursome of porcelain suspension insulators was tested to prove its ability to withstand 232,000 volts of electricity. So intense was the light of each cycle of current that it reversed the process on the negative, burning white lines of light where normally they would appear black. In the print it was possible for the engineers to count 19 of those cycle lines which in the positive or print now appear black.



Westinghouse

Insulators Under High Voltage
Cycle lines of current appear black.

Forage for the Koala

With intensification of the Australian campaign to save the "Teddy Bear" or koala, a new and strange profession has arisen, that of gum leaf taster. Noel Burnet, director of Koala Park at West Pennant Hills, N. S. W., says that for every right type of eucalyptus leaf which it is possible to collect from the Australian bush for feeding the bears, there are at least 100 wrong types.

With depletion of the bush, it is necessary for the foragers to travel ever farther afield for the correct leaves. Since carting back half a ton of the wrong kind of leaves is no joke, there necessarily developed the expert who tastes, and knows with unerring judgment what would be palatable to the bears. But don't think it's a pleasant or easy job. If one wants to check up on the duties, and there are no eucalyptus leaves about, try a bit of shoeleather soaked in eucalyptus oil. It's much the same.

Chemistry Dramatized

Du Pont officials announce that they have leased approximately 6,500 square feet of the Homes and Gardens Building at the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition and intend erecting there "a building within a building." It will house a series of dramatized presentations showing the social contribution of chemistry. The important place that research has come to play in industry will be emphasized, showing how new avenues of employment are opened through chemical developments.

Gold Mirrors for Everybody

According to Nature, the British weekly journal of research, gold mirrors, better than the queens of antiquity ever possessed, yet within the reach of the ordinary citizen, can now be prepared. The making of gold mirrors was once supposed to be a lost art.

Today, the gold is first made into an organic compound, no doubt by a technique the ancients never accomplished, and this is next decomposed over glass, depositing the precious metal in an exceedingly thin but brilliantly shiny film. A similar compound has been found capable of being used on fabric like a dye. Perhaps it will take longer, but there is a chance that next season's evening gowns will call for solid gold.

Atmosphere Wave Noted

Dr. H. B. Maris of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, reports in the Physical Review discovery of a wave that passes through the earth's atmosphere every day, originating from the direction of the North Pole. What would cause it, is still unknown, but the daily maximum rise amounts to somewhat less than two-tenths of a millimeter of mercury. Though this is small, it would nevertheless require forces of large magnitude to initiate.

Charting his data on the basis of sideral or star time, the greatest pressure is shown as reached at sidereal hour angle 11, passing through the pointer stars of the Great Dipper, indicating to Dr. Maris that the driving force for the wave is applid in the northern hemisphere.

Associating With Fish

In Florida's new "Marine Zoo," some 14 miles south of St. Augustine, in Marineland, piscatorial enthusiasts as well as natural scientists are able to study members of the finny tribe in their natural environment. Two tremendous tanks with hundreds of windows on four levels and on the bottom additional windows allowing guests in the gallery to peer upward, enable clear view for all. In each tank are fish sized from shrimp to shark, swimming for all they know, in the briny deep. The water is continually being changed, and natural surroundings have been provided in the form of growing sea weed and coral reefs.

Appliance Use Extended

Six washing machines operated for the benefit of speckled trout furnish the basis of an up-to-the-minute fish story.

"Of course, fish are as clean as they used to be. When I put them into washing machines it's just to give them some exercise. It keeps them from becoming flabby," says the operator of a roadside fish-stand in upstate New York, who puts the machines to this novel use.

This is not the only extra-curricular duty performed by home laundry equipment. Appliance engineers of the General Electric Company report that a washing machine in Texas works 48 hours a week wringing the water out of potato chips. In Illinois a flatplate ironer has a spare-time job drying photographic prints.

But for luxury, nothing can surpass a Connecticut flock of goats groomed regularly with a vacuum cleaner.

Desert Heat Bounded

How deep is the heat of the desert? Carnegie Institution of Washington researchers investigated under the guidance of William V. Turnage. They found that most of the heat only penetrates the sand to a depth of two inches. Further, the air at some elevation above the desert is as cool as at similar heights above temperate regions.

Insect Management

Is it any wonder one of the prize fathers of the insect world (Belastoma) is a "toe-biter"? Plentiful in the Glacier National Park, it lives in sluggish streams and ponds. The female glues her eggs to the back of the male despite his vigorous opposition, thus depriving him of the use of his wings throughout the time of incubation. Meanwhile the carefree spouse "goes to town," visiting all electric globes and bright lights en route.

Herbert B. Nichols

'Nation's No. 1 Problem'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—President Roosevelt's reference to the South as "Nation's No. 1 Problem," was not meant as a reflection on this section, Harry L. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, declared in a talk before the Atlanta Kiwanis Club. "The President had no intention of casting reflections upon the South, but rather to call attention to the low income in this section and all that associates itself with low income is a national problem," Mr. Brown explained.

Berlin Orchestra To Visit England On January Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra will go on an extensive tour during the coming months, giving guest performances in England, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland. Professor Wilhelm Furtwängler is to conduct.

These guest performances are to be preceded from October to January by a tour in prominent provincial centers of musical interest in Germany. The last concert in Germany will take place on Jan. 25 in Cologne. The orchestra then will cross to England and perform at the Queen's Hall, London, on Jan. 27, at Birmingham Jan. 28, and again in London at the Albert Hall on Jan. 29.

Re-crossing to the Continent they will give concerts at The Hague and Brussels. Further concerts have been arranged for France and Switzerland, namely at Strassburg on May 2, Zurich on May 3, and Berne on May 4. Edwin Fischer will appear as a soloist at a number of these concerts including those in Switzerland, but is not going over to England.

Rainier Park Sets Attendance Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—According to a report released by O. A. Tomlinson, Superintendent of the Rainier National Park, attendance at the park during the official travel year, ending Sept. 30, has broken all previous records.

The total was 381,876, coming from every state and from 20 foreign countries. This is 32,587 more than last year. The increase, says Major Tomlinson, is to be explained in part by the tremendous increase in skiers last winter.

From outside Washington, California provided the largest number of tourists, 19,096. Oregon ranked second with 10,409, and Illinois third with 2,971. New York also sent more than 2,000. Of foreign countries Canada topped the list with 3,135. Germany and Japan each sent 42.

Warehouse Strike Accord Indicated

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Mediators in San Francisco's 102-day-old warehouse strike announced Oct. 20 they had drafted an agreement which they expected would end the prolonged labor dispute which has closed 138 warehouses and left 2,000 men unemployed.

The agreement is subject to ratification by employers and members of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Terms of the proposed settlement were not announced.

Paul C. Smith, newspaper executive and one of the mediators, said the warehouses probably would reopen Oct. 24.

The dispute, which the union claimed was a lockout, grew out of strikes at two warehouses, the F. W. Woolworth and the Hiram Walker.

On Aug. 9, a freight car which had been partly loaded with school supplies by executives at the Woolworth warehouse, was shunted to a public warehouse. There union warehousemen refused to unload it, claiming it was "hot" because it had been loaded at a struck plant.

Operators served notice that they expected employees not on strike to handle the cargo, and that they would consider refusal to do so a neglect of duty.

The "hot car" began moving from warehouse to warehouse. As each crew of employees refused to unload the car, the warehouse at which it was stopped was closed.

Farley Lends Aid In Pennsylvania New Deal Battle

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20 (AP)—The New Deal's leadership, with Postmaster General James A. Farley at the forefront, plunges into Pennsylvania's fall campaign tonight with national aid in the Democratic fight to elect a United States Senator and retain control of the State Government.

Mr. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, is the first of eight "big gun" speakers expected to enter the State before the election less than three weeks hence. He will appear at a $100-per-plate dinner here, an affair which ticket sales show will yield at least $270,000 to the State Democratic Campaign Fund.

President Roosevelt has said he personally would not come into Pennsylvania although he received first-hand reports on the campaign's progress when Democratic candidates and Senator Joseph Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania visited him recently at his Hyde Park Estate.

Besides Mr. Farley, three department heads and four members of Congress plan to speak in behalf of the Democratic Ticket. They include Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Agriculture Secretary Henry I. Wallace, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the Majority Leader; Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama; Sppeaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama and representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas.

On the Republican side, there has been no indication yet that national figures would take an active part in the campaign.

The appearance of the Democratic leaders was seen by some as a move to heal any possible wounds within the Party that may have been left by the turbulent primary campaign last spring, when Senator Guffey joined with CIO Chief John L. Lewis in leading an insurgent CIO-Democratic Ticket that was defeated down the line. Senator Guffey now is in charge of the Democratic campaign.

The Keystone State Democrats are fighting to send Gov. George H. Earle, the State's first Democratic Chief Executive in 44 years, to the United States Senate, and named Charles Alvin Jones, Pittsburgh attorney, his successor for the Governor's chair.

Governor Earle's opponent is the veteran Republican Senator, James J. Davis. The Republican nominee for Governor is Arthur H. James, State Superior Court Judge and outspoken New Deal critic.

The New Deal is a major issue, both in the gubernatorial and senatorial fights. Judge James, assailing the State and National Administrations, is campaigning on a platform of "clean out the mess at Harrisburg" (the State capital), while Mr. Jones has pledged support of the Democratic program.

In the background, is a legislative inquiry into charges fired at Governor Earle and 13 other high Democrats during the primary. Republicans point to the inquiry to support their charges of "corrupt" government. Democrats claim the investigation was "politically" inspired, and cite the fact that inquiry first was demanded by a prosecutor.

Superhighways of Tomorrow Expected to Pierce Buildings

CHICAGO (AP)—Engineering's gift to the metropolis of tomorrow was pictured here as a system of superhighways, most of them elevated and many of them driven through buildings to reduce the number of supporting structures on busy streets.

Dr. Miller McClintock, Director of Yale University's Bureau for Street Traffic Research, said in an interview that such a system of routes, designed to carry all major traffic, would in large part remove the necessity of critical judgments on the part of motorists and make it difficult for drivers to go wrong if obliged to do some emergency thinking.

Dr. McClintock, in Chicago for the National Safety Council's Silver Jubilee, explained that the principles of automatic traffic underlying the superhighway plan evolved from studies begun several years ago and completely supported since as to accuracy and propriety of construction.

An engineering term for that kind of thoroughfare is "limited way." The highway is divided, has no access from abutting property, no grade crossings, and its efficiency and safety are heightened by segregation of relatively slow and fast traffic.

"Our belief," the Yale expert said, "is that all American cities of any size must provide for the major movements of traffic by routes of that kind. The cost will be less than it has been for the minor and abortive types of changes that have been made, notably the futile widening of streets.

"There actually is nothing fantastic about these principles of construction. We are applying exactly the same principles as those governing railroad operations, which have an almost 100 per cent safety record."

Some objection had been raised, he said, to the construction of additional elevated structures in the streets. "There is no need for that," he asserted. "It should not be difficult to obtain easements through buildings for the projection of highways. On the esthetic side, the elevated highways can be just as beautiful and dynamic as modern transport planes."

New Prune Sorter Put On Display in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Dartmouth May Run Wild in Harvard Stadium—B. U. Off to Point With Hopes

Big Green Will Show Local Fans Broken Field Runners

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Give Harvard a really good so-called climax runner and the Crimson banner would be waving several rungs higher in the rating ladder of eastern gridirons. By no stretch of imagination can that statement be meant to imply that the addition of one such player could mean top rating, but from the number of times we have seen Harvard ball carriers across the line of scrimmage where fancy stepping and speed might have meant touchdowns, we know that at least one of the three defeats might have been victories.

When the Big Green eleven from Hanover, N. H., appears here Saturday, local grid fans should get a view of what value a so-called climax runner can be. Just let Bob MacLeod, Dartmouth captain, or Bill Hutchinson, Colby Howe or some of the other Dartmouth backs get through that Harvard line and watch what happens. They will show the speed of Torbie Macdonald and ability to cut and break better than any back on the Harvard team.

Trouble Ahead

Harvard's deep secondary has been having trouble with loose runners this season and those close to the Crimson situation are hopeful that that will be mended by this week end. The reason being that the man power of Dartmouth, which will enable the visitors to maintain speed longer than the locals, is sure to break loose some of those Big Green backs and whoever is patroling the "outfield" is due for some long "flies" to overhaul.

As a football game in national rating this affair has no standing apart from the Dartmouth viewpoint. Dartmouth is vieing with the Pittsburgh Panthers for eastern recognition. Coach Red Blaik would much prefer that such things as national rating and undefeated seasons, etc., be shunted aside and let his football players concentrate on the game at hand. All experts look for Dartmouth to win, but it has been the sad experience of many a football coach to have his team enter a game favorite and through overconfidence and too many "newspaper clippings" lose the ball game.

Traditional History

Where this game does command attention is in tradition. The Harvards and the Dartmouths have met on the gridiron since 1882. This game Saturday will be the 45th between the two teams and to date the Crimson holds a wide margin of victories, having won 29 of the previous contests to 12 for Dartmouth. All the early history favored Harvard when the Crimson won 18 straight.

In 1903 Dartmouth won its first Harvard game and followed with ties in 1904 and 1905. That 1903 game gave the Big Green more than a little satisfaction in that it marked the opening of the Harvard Stadium and Dartmouth, captained by M. E. Witham, whipped the Crimson, 11-0. Dartmouth won again in 1907, 22-0 and then went without victory until 1924, there being no games from 1912 through 1923.

The modern history has been crammed with color. Beginning with 1923, Dartmouth holds the upper hand with 10 victories, one tie and only five defeats in the 16 games. Dartmouth has scored in all 16 games whether beaten or tied and Coach Blaik has yet to lose a game to the Harvards since taking over the reins at Dartmouth five years ago. Dick Harlow, Harvard's coach, has not had the pleasure of beating a Big Green eleven as yet.

Eastern Football Scores

Dartmouth		**Cornell**	
46-Bates	0	15-Colgate	6
51-St. Lawrence	0	20-Harvard	0
22-Princeton	0	17-Syracuse	19
34-Brown	13		
153	13	52	25
Princeton		**Yale**	
39-Williams	0	14-Columbia	27
0-Dartmouth	22	0-Pennsylvania	21
13-Pennsylvania	0	9-Navy	7
52	22	23	55
Columbia		**Colgate**	
27-Yale	14	6-Cornell	15
20-Army	18	0-Duke	7
0-Colgate	12	12-Columbia	0
47	44	18	22
Harvard		**Brown**	
13-Brown	20	20-Harvard	13
0-Cornell	20	20-Lafayette	0
17-Army	20	13-Dartmouth	34
30	60	53	47
Pittsburgh		**New York**	
19-West Va.	0	19-Maine	0
28-Temple	6	25-Rutgers	6
27-Duquesne	0	0-No. Carolina	7
26-Wisconsin	6		
100	12	44	13
Syracuse		**Holy Cross**	
27-Clarkson	0	28-Providence	0
53-Maryland	0	46-R. I. State	13
19-Cornell	17	19-Manhattan	6
		6-Carnegie T.	7
99	17	99	26
Fordham		**Pennsylvania**	
47-Upsala	0	34-Lafayette	6
53-Wavnesburg	0	21-Yale	0
6-Purdue	6	0-Princeton	13
106	6	55	19
Navy		**Army**	
26-W. and M.	0	32-Wichita	0
26-Virginia M. I.	0	39-Virginia P. I.	0
33-Virginia	0	18-Columbia	20
7-Yale	9	20-Harvard	17
92	9	109	37

'Bring On Those Indians'

By a Staff Photographer

Five of the Harvard backs who will bear the brunt of the game with Dartmouth at the Stadium this Saturday. Left to right: Torbie Macdonald, Chief Boston, Frank Foley, Cliff Wilson, and Austie Harding.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Babe Ruth, after all, may take the long road toward a managing job in the major leagues. He is considering at least two propositions in the American Association. Babe always said it was the majors or nothing for him. But since his experience at Brooklyn, he apparently has changed this policy.

Of course, there is a slim possibility of the greatest slugger of all time signing elsewhere in fast company before 1939 looms on the calendar. But this is doubtful. Not once has his name been mentioned in connection with the open berths at St. Louis.

Everyone knows that Babe is financially independent. He is assured of something like $1,400 a month through annuities and collects in the vicinity of $25,000 yearly from other sources. He will live comfortably always, without assistance from charitable institutions.

Man Without Country

But at this very moment the big fellow is silently walking the streets of newer New York, wondering why he continues to be an outcast. Was he not the biggest gate attraction in history? Did he not rekindle interest in the game at a time when it needed a kindling? He undoubtedly contributed more to modern baseball than any other player, and is directly responsible for the present-day high salaries. And yet, he is left wandering like the man without a country.

You may say that Ruth was well paid for his work. Perhaps so. It is true that for two years he received more than the President of the United States. But for every dollar Babe took out of baseball, he paid a dividend of many times that figure. He was the biggest man the game ever produced, possibly in more ways than one. There should be room for him somewhere—permanent room—among the 16 major organizations.

From Brooklyn comes a hint that Leo Durocher was not the popular managerial choice for Ebbets Field. Fans wanted either Ruth or Frankie Frisch. Frankie was eliminated, however, because he and Durocher are no longer friends. The appointment of the former Cardinal pilot would have forced a search for a new shortstop. Durocher would not have stayed under the Frisch plan. Also, the Dodgers signed the shortstop as playing manager at a much lower figure than they could have anchored either the Babe or Frankie. Durocher will get no further at Ebbets Field than did Grimes, however, unless the club goes out and gets him a few big league players.

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Briefs . . . Dave Sheehan, new Minneapolis manager who scouted for Brooklyn last season, calls Spencer Harris, the outfielder, the "best-looking player in the minor leagues" . . . Harris belongs to San Diego in the Pacific Coast League . . . Sheehan, incidentally, is making a big hit with Minneapolis sports fans . . . Several World Series participants take part in an all-star game at San Francisco next Sunday . . . Lefty Gomez, Joe Di Maggio, Myril Hoag, Joe Marty, and Charley Root are in line.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Johnny Mize, the long-hitting Cardinal first baseman, is the most-sought-after player at the moment . . . Bill Terry and Gabby Hartnett are ready to bid high when the market opens in December . . . The minor league meetings are scheduled this year at New Orleans; the majors at New York . . . Although Ernie Lombardi won the National League batting crown, he increased his average only eight points over the previous season . . . Jimmy Foxx, who became titleholder in the American, boosted his personal figure 63 percentage marks.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Oscar Vitt, Manager of International League's Champion Newark Bears, signed two-year contract to pilot Cleveland Indians.

Three Years Ago

Hank Greenberg, Detroit first baseman, voted most valuable player in American League for 1935.

Terriers Entrain for West Point Tonight for Battle With Cadets

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston University's undefeated but tied football team moves out of Nickerson Field bag and baggage tonight as the Terriers head for the Plains of West Point for their Saturday afternoon's game with the powerful Cadets.

The past week has seen Coach Pat Hanley carefully drilling his squad for this contest with the hope that the Terriers will be able to out-craft a tired Army eleven that already has gone through two hard games.

Ambitious Terriers

The Terriers are ambitious and confident. Not a member of the squad feels that the B. U. team is inferior to the Cadets. For the first time in B. U.'s grid history a large part of the student body will journey to West Point to cheer their boys on. Special busses have been chartered and will leave tomorrow.

This will be Hanley's first Terrier eleven to meet the Army. In past years B. U. has not fared well at West Point. In the six games played Army has won them all. Starting in 1924 the Cadets won 20 to 0, then after skipping two years, were victorious in 1926, 41 to 0; 13 to 0, in 1927; 35 to 0, in 1928; 26 to 0, in 1929; and 39 to 0, in 1930.

On the strength of Army's showing the West Pointers will be the favorites Saturday afternoon. But this has no effect on the B. U. team. All but Rolly Bernard, giant guard, are ready to go. Solly Nechtem, Earle Crompton, and Russ Lawry, all triple threats, will be in the backfield with another hard runner, George Ratcliffe, at left half.

Outstanding Line

The Terrier line, which Coach Al Kawal says is the best he's had in his four years at B. U., will have Jim McDonald and Ken Skoropowski, sophomores, at the ends. Red Kopecky and Paul Sullivan will be at their tackle posts with Chet Smith and Ray Hartley flanking Capt. Johnny Walker at center.

In this first eleven Hanley has a hard-hitting team. The Linemen really do block and the backs run hard. In Nechtem the Terriers have one of the leading ball carriers of the East. If this first eleven can hold up under the pressure of the Cadets, it will be a close ball game.

Boston University didn't really show that they could click until the second half of their game last Saturday with Upsala. Against Lehigh the blocking was ragged and the execution of plays slow. As a result B. U. was fortunate to gain a 6-to-6 tie. The following week St. Lawrence nearly put a dent in the Terriers season record by taking an early 14-to-0 lead. B. U. finally won the game 19 to 14, but not until McDonald blocked a St. Lawrence punt for Kopecky to recover for the winning touchdown.

Practice Place-Kicking

Upsala held them to one touchdown during the first half, but the Scarlet and White eleven picked up fast during the final frame and added three more touchdowns.

Hanley has had Ray Needham and Kopecky practicing kicking field goals all week. If the Terriers do get deep into Army territory it won't be surprising to see them attempt to score via this method.

Army has made no particular preparations for this game. Instead they have been pointing for the Notre Dame contest a week hence. The Cadets' great uphill fight against Harvard last week undoubtedly gave them the necessary confidence to take the Terriers in stride.

Eastern Football Briefs

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP) — Jim Crowley was not at all pleased with the overhead game of his Fordham Rams during a dummy scrimmage with the freshmen. He was satisfied with what the Rams showed in their running attack, but picked several flaws in passing, and indicated he would stress this department between now and the game against Oregon Saturday.

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WEST POINT, N. Y. — Army's squad concentrated on defensive work for Saturday's game with Boston University. Coach Bill Wood scrimmaged three elevens against the "B" squad, then wound up with a kicking drill under pressure.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

HAMILTON, N. Y.—It was blue Wednesday for Andy Kerr and his Colgate forces as they worked out for the game with Iowa. Word was received that varsity quarterback Bob Johnson probably would not be able to play and that Hal Lube, ace halfback, may not be in shape.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

NEW YORK — Mal Stevens was well pleased with the pass-catching work of Ben Mauceri and Tom Lineen in a trial at the New York University varsity end posts during a long scrimmage yesterday, but his joy was short-lived when Al Tillman, sub center, was injured.

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ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell confined its workout for the Penn State game largely to a light passing drill. Bill McKeever, veteran left tackle, was sidelined.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Ossie Solem surprised his Syracuse gridders by ordering a short scrimmage against Michigan State plays. A squad of 33 men leaves tonight for the western invasion, although Burns Marvil, reserve fullback, probably will be left behind.

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PHILADELPHIA—In the belief a running attack would make little headway against the Boston College line, Pop Warner had his Temple Owls concentrating on aerials, with five backs doing the tossing.

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NEW YORK — Columbia went through a heavy defensive scrimmage as Lou Little prepared his squad for the Penn game. Afterward, Sid Luckman did the pitching during a long passing drill.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Another comprehensive drill was on the Brown varsity football program yesterday as the Bears continued preparations for the R. I. State game here on Saturday. The afternoon was topped off with a contact scrimmage in which the first string array, minus John McLaughry, worked for a brief period against a freshman eleven.

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WORCESTER, Mass.—Holy Cross' starting lineup for Saturday's intersectional football game here with Georgia continued uncertain as Dr. Eddie Anderson made new changes at the tackle positions.

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NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's football squad was sent through one of the most intensive drills of the season yesterday to complete pre-game preparations for the intersectional battle here Saturday against Michigan. After a several hours workout, Coach Pond said his lineup would be virtually the same as that which beat Navy last week.

Giants and Dodgers In Kicking Contest

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—As the outcome of an argument between Coach Steve Owen of the New York Giants and Potsy Clark of the Brooklyn Dodgers, three crack punters from each team will meet in a special kicking contest before Sunday's National Professional Football League game at the Polo Grounds.

A prize of $20 will go to the individual getting off the longest punt—measured from the kicking point to where the ball lands—while $30 will be split up among the three-man team with the greatest yardage on their best kicks.

The Giants probably will use Ed Danowski, "Feets" Barnum and John Gildea, while the Dodgers will pick their trio from veteran Ralph Kercheval, Tony Sarausky, former Giant, Ace Parker and Beattie Feathers.

Pate Considering Rebuilding U. S. Davis Cup Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—While J. Donald Budge sits in California, ostensibly weighing the difference between $75,000 and $100,000, Walter L. Pate sits in New York and considers the problem of rebuilding the Davis Cup team which required three years to weld into a successful unit.

Resigned as he seems to be to the supposition that the world amateur tennis champion will turn professional very shortly, Pate isn't as downcast as the occasion might warrant.

People seem to take it for granted that, with Budge no longer available, the best team the United States can piece together in 1939 won't be able to stand off the challenge of Australia's Bromwich, Quist and Co. The U. S. Davis cup team captain meets this attitude with a comprehensive reply.

"It's ridiculous," says Walter. "It will be a terrific blow to lose Budge. But it doesn't mean the loss of the Davis Cup is inevitable. Not by any means.

"If I had to start rebuilding right now, I'd make a singles player out of Gene Mako. It's true Gene is a great doubles man; but he also is potentially a fine singles player. However, he isn't the type who can play both well, as Budge can. Gene has to do one or the other.

"He proved his singles ability by beating Australia's John Bromwich in the National semifinals. I feel sure he can beat Bromwich any time. I'm not worried about Australia's Adrian Quist, because he's far weaker in singles than in doubles, whereas for our own No. 2 singles spot we have Bobby Riggs, Joe Hunt, and a lot of other good youngsters.

"Our main problem," he continued, "would be to build a new doubles team to replace Budge and Mako. That, of course, would be a big order—but I haven't got around to worrying about it yet."

When Pate last saw the California red-head about two weeks ago, Budge already had virtually decided to turn pro.

"The boy feels he can't afford not to," Pate explained, "and perhaps he's right."

Pate is wondering whether he, like Budge, will be on the sidelines when next year's Davis Cup scramble starts. He's an extremely busy man, and building a Davis Cup team, especially a brand-new one, takes a lot of time and energy.

Hockey Rookies Seek Places In Bruins' Line-Up

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 20—"You're going to see some real action right off the reel," promised Manager Art Ross to President Weston Adams upon the latter's arrival here this morning to watch his hockey Bruins, 1938-39 edition, in action for the first time.

"In the first place, every one of our players reported in such splendid condition," continued Ross, "that they really forced me to start scrimmaging a day ahead of my original plan. With one skirmish under their belt, they're flying already, and I can't hold them back."

Among the amateurs who showed to real advantage in the season's first scrimmage were Pat McReavy, Glen Sutherland and Gordon Bruce, all members of the Sudbury Wolves in the Ontario Junior Loop last season; young Roy Conacher of the famous hockey family, who played with Wright Hargeaves in the same circuit a year ago; 19-year-old Terry Reardon, the high scoring Brandon product; Harry Frost, second leading scorer in the Eastern Amateur League with Hershey, and Hugh Little of Halifax. All are forwards.

Hamill, who is not unfamiliar to Bruins fans, appears ready to put up a stiff fight for regular recognition. The red-headed left winger has put on a good 10 pounds since a year ago and has lost none of his speed. That Red is in for a struggle though was apparent from the way Art Jackson performed in the opening scrimmage. Jackson was easily the fastest man on the ice and further had the distinction of netting the season's first goal.

Soccer Champions After Second Win

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20—The Springfield College soccer team, 1937 New England intercollegiate champions, overwhelmed M. I. T., their first New England circuit opponents this season, to the tune of 9-2 last Saturday. The win over M. I. T. marked the 12th-straight victory for Coach John Brock's booters.

During the next four weeks the Maroon soccermen will be facing New England league teams in every game. Saturday the team is meeting Mass State College at Amherst. This will be the first game of the season that the Maroons have played away from home.

It is expected that Bruce Munro, all-American center-forward, will be able to play this Saturday for the first time this season.

First Round by Nov. 13

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Officials of the United States Football Association met here last night and made up the draw for the first round of the National Soccer Challenge Cup.

First-round matches must be played on or before Nov. 13, according to James Armstrong, Secretary of the U. S. F. A., who released the draw.

Anderson at Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis.—"Bates" Anderson, three-sport star who won all-state basketball honors in South Dakota, has transferred from the La Crosse (Wis.) Teachers College to the University of Wisconsin and will be a baseball candidate in the spring.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The N. H. L. Schedule

Announcement of the official schedule of the National Hockey League for the season of 1938-39 calls attention to the fact that that popular indoor sport is just around the corner again. With the first game scheduled to take place Nov. 3 and the last game coming March 19, with six teams then involved in one of the most ingenious and ludicrous play-off systems ever invented, it will be well into April before the players in that organization get a chance to hang up their skates for the last time and the most hardy of hockey enthusiasts gets his chance to sit back in his chair and take a few moments in which to figure out just what it was all about. The hockey fan has always been a "bear" for punishment, and in past years he has absorbed all the new ideas which owners have been able to concoct for the purpose of getting a slice of his weekly earnings. This year they are presenting him with something which should test his love for hockey to the very limit, and, if he sticks to it to the very end, he is indeed a true follower of the game.

By a Staff Artist

Good-bye, Maroons

While there is no question but what the withdrawal of the Montreal Maroons from the league was justified from a financial point of view, it is very much to be regretted for more reasons than one. In the first place, it leaves only two Canadian teams in the circuit, and when you stop to consider the fact that hockey is Canada's great game, it does not seem right to see the league made up of five United States and only two Canadian sextets. Then again it removes from the game a most colorful organization and a keen rivalry which has always existed between it and the other Montreal team—Les Canadiens. It has also resulted in the fostering of the new play-off system on the hockey public. Time was when Ottawa had a major-league hockey team, and we believe that it would be a fine thing for the league in general if the capital city of the Dominion returned to the NHL and took the Maroon franchise. We can't help believing that the presence of another Canadian team would increase interest all over the circuit.

Why Pick on Last Team?

When one studies the new play-off system, one cannot help wondering why the League decided to pick on the last-place team. About the only answer conceivable is that there was an odd number of clubs in the circuit, and by eliminating one, they could match the remaining teams up better. But then, if that was the reason, they might have eliminated three and left four to participate in the play-offs. As it stands now, there are five play-off series to be contested, with one of them deciding who shall hold the league championship title, and all five figuring in deciding which shall hold the World Championship and the Stanley Cup. It is quite easy to reconcile oneself to the first and second teams playing off for the title; but when we consider the fact that the team that finished sixth may win the world's title and the Stanley Cup, we can't help recalling the fact that the Chicago Black Hawks are the world champions of 1937-38. Well, if the hockey fan likes it, there doesn't seem to be any real reason for anyone else taking exception to it.

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Sport Shavings Here and There

The St. Louis Mudcats band has Ripper Collins of the Cubs for master of ceremonies on a tour . . . Whatever became of the Cubs incidentally? . . . Although credited with having a cousin as a freshman football candidate at Ohio State, Wes Fesler, former Buckeye all-America star, states it is all news to him . . . Dartmouth to beat Cornell, Nov. 12, at Ithaca . . . Red Blaik, Dartmouth coach, is one of the best psychologists in football, and can conceal team strength from others to perfection . . . Lafayette's undefeated and untied record of last year is still untied for 1938 in the first three games—two defeats and one victory . . . Chuck Klein, 1937 Harvard guard, is helping Coach Wallie Byers with the guards at Whitefish Bay, out Milwaukee way.

Pressure On Top Ten Teams Eases Off Some This Week

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The struggle for the mythical national football championship, a prize as hard to nail as Red Grange in an open field, eases off a bit Saturday. Of the 10 teams leading the Associated Press poll, only four head into heavy weather.

If things are less hectic for the leaders, there is no peace in the second 10 where the schedule promises plenty of action and consequent changes in the rankings.

California, third, Notre Dame, fifth, Santa Clara, sixth, and Syracuse, tenth, are the leaders facing the sternest opposition.

The Golden Bears oppose Washington, due to bust out and win a big one; Notre Dame meets Carnegie Tech, always tough for the Irish and tougher than ever after smearing Holy Cross' unblemished record; Santa Clara takes on Arkansas, a team that can and will pass at every opportunity; and Syracuse must battle not only the inevitable let-down following the Cornell game but a rough, tough Michigan State team.

Have Easy Sailing

The others have what looks like easy sailing. Minnesota is in. The Gophers don't play. Pitt meets Southern Methodist, and, despite Jock Sutherland's yearly crack about inaugurating a passing attack, probably will rely on its smashing overland offense. The Panthers are ranked first in the poll, having a wide margin over Minnesota.

Dartmouth, voted fourth place, plays Harvard in an ivy-entwined encounter. The Harvards possess no tailback who can feint, spin, and run, and haven't approached last year's form. They'll have to watch that last half Indian war party.

Marquette faces a stiff assignment against seventh-place Texas Christian, whose Three Musketeers—Tackle I. B. Hale, Center K. I. Aldrich, and Back Davey O'Brien—are as good as any trio on the gridiron. Tennessee and Duke, eighth and ninth, face, respectively, romps with The Citadel and Wake Forest.

Michigan vs. Yale

The intersectional angle, already well stressed in the top 10, is just as prevalent in games in which second 10 teams figure.

Fordham, which rolled up terrific yardage, but only one touchdown against Purdue, meets an Oregon team anxious to make up for its failure against Stanford, and Michigan plays Yale in two of the best intersectional games. Michigan may be tired after a gruelling battle with Minnesota, while Yale is beginning to find out what it's all about after nipping Navy. Fordham ranks eleventh, Michigan twelfth.

One of the day's toughest struggles is the Nebraska-Oklahoma game, in which the Cornhuskers hope to come back against the Sooners, placed in the fourteenth slot by the nation-wide poll of writers. Another comebacker, Alabama, plays Sewanee and hopes to improve on its fifteenth position, while Vanderbilt, ranked sixteenth, meets Louisiana State, an in-and-out football team.

Bullet Bill Patterson of Baylor carries the Bears' offense against Texas A. and M.'s forces in one of those wild Southwest Conference games, Northwestern, ranked eighteenth behind Baylor, has no set-up in Illinois, but North Carolina expects to rest up against Davidson. Villanova, the twentieth club, has plenty to handle in Detroit Sunday.

Harvard Athletic Teams Are Active In Three Sports

Five Harvard athletic teams will be active tomorrow afternoon, some 24 hours in advance of the annual stadium gridiron battle with Dartmouth.

In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the Crimson varsity soccer eleven meets the Big Green varsity on the field behind the Harvard Business School. At the same time on another section of the field the freshman teams will meet.

Both varsity elevens are unbeaten to date. Harvard took Tufts and Amherst, while the Green defeated Mass State, McGill, Williams and M. I. T. in succession.

Also at 2:30 o'clock, the Crimson and Dartmouth junior varsity football teams will open their seasons on the junior varsity field at Soldiers Field.

Harvard's varsity cross-country squad goes against University of New Hampshire and Dartmouth in a triangular meet at 3:30 o'clock. The five-mile course starts at the Metropolitan driving track and finishes at the Newell Boat House. The Crimson harriers won their opening meet against Boston University. New Hampshire has beaten Rhode Island State and lost to University of Maine. The Green holds a victory over Vermont.

A triangular race between the freshmen teams of the Crimson, Green and New Hampshire will be run over a cross-country course of approximately 2 7-10 miles, beginning on the Cambridge side of the river opposite the driving track and finishing at the Newell Boat House.

Sam Snead Still Leads Money-Winning Pros

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Though he failed to win either the national open or the national professional championship, Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., is leading the Nation's golf pros both in money-winning and in the race for the Professional Golfers Association's low-scoring Harry Vardon Trophy.

With a $3,000 open at his home course next on the schedule, Nov. 8-10, Snead has piled up earnings of $17,572.83. His total already has set a new record for one-year winnings, and should be jacked up considerably before Dec. 31, since $29,000 in prize money still is to be distributed.

In the Vardon Trophy competition the West Virginia slugger has 449 point for 27 P. G. A. sponsored tournaments. P. G. A. Champion Paul Runyan is second with 371 and Open Champion Ralph Guldhal third with 301. Johnny Revolta is second in money-winning with $7,353.33 and Harry Cooper third with $7,025.08.

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Each is a small business, but mighty important in serving your home. When you need them, look up their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Many of them advertise there.

La Guardia Plan Adopted and Tugs Resume Operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—New York harbor was again alive with tugs this morning as the five-day strike of towboat workers ended with the acceptance by organized labor and operators last night of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's compromise proposals.

The men went back to work under the agreement that representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association and of the New York Towboat Exchange, the employers' organization, would quickly come to terms. It is expected that the final settlement will strike a balance between the union's demand that unlicensed men get a raise of $10 a month and licensed men a raise of $5, and the employers' offer of an additional $7.50 monthly for the unlicensed and $5 for the licensed.

Mayor La Guardia persuaded both sides that it would be better for them, for business ahd for the city if the men were working while negotiations were under way. He proposed that the wage differences be settled first, to be followed by consideration of union demands for a closed shop, seniority rights and time and a half for Sunday work.

It was the strike of 2,000 tugmen aboard 300 harbor craft that forced the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star line, to dock this week under her own power, it was also the apprehension that other large transatlantic vessels would have to do the same that prompted Mayor La Guardia to work so vigorously for an early settlement of the strike.

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He Uses the Cement of Friendship

Kaname Wakasugi
Commissioner General of Japanese Government, lays cornerstone of Japanese Building at New York World Fair.

Communists Try to Rule Union Or Destroy It, Witness Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP) — A House committee looking into the labor phase of un-American activities heard today that Communists try first to control a union and, if that fails, to destroy it.

The "rule or ruin" testimony came from Melvin Kells of Detroit, who said he worked with an American-ization Committee of the American Legion in uncovering subversive activities.

"They wanted to create a struggle among workers and to sell the union out," he added, explaining that "they" were leaders of a trade unity league in the Michigan auto manufacturing area.

Before Mr. Kells began testifying, Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, said he was calling on the Labor Department to supply a list of deportation cases now pending. Mr. Dies said the committee proposed to "find out, if possible, what is preventing deportation of Communist aliens."

Mr. Kells offered the committeee a letter which he said the United Automobile Workers Union sent its members in December, 1934, instructing them to join other organizations with the aim of developing "class struggles in your shop."

Mr. Kells said Communists were trained for work in the labor union movement at the Detroit Workers School and that several instructors at the school became active in the union movement.

Ralph Knox, a deposed official of the United Automobile Workers, testified Oct. 19 that Communists and revolutionary Socialists "absolutely dominate" that Union.

To these left-wing groups, working in coalition with the Lovestonelites, a schismatic branch of the Communist Party ,he attributed all blame for Detroit's long series of sit-down strikes.

In the end, Mr. Knox said, after fighting the Communists and left-wing Socialists for months, he was "forced to resign" by Homer Martin, President of the International Union, who just now is enjoying a truce in his own battle with what he charged are Communist elements in the Union.

Mr. Knox said the majority of the members of the Union would "like to get out from under" what he called the rule of the Communists, but "unfortunately they hold the key positions" in the Union.

Zone Hearing Opens

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Oct. 20 (AP)—A preliminary hearing of four youthful Germans accused of photographing fortifications in the Canal Zone opened today before a packed courtroom.

The first witness was Private Paul L. Ezelle. He testified that the prisoners denied having cameras when they entered the Fort Randolph Military Reservation but, when arrested two hours later, admitted possession of a minature camera. He said they acknowledged knowing it was a serious offense to take pictures in the military reservation.

Rumich Questioned On Glaser Letters

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Letters which, it was charged, tended to implicate Erich Glaser, former United States Army private, with a German spy ring operating in this country were read before a Federal Jury today at the trial of Glaser and two other persons on espionage charges.

The letters were identified by Guenther Gustav Rumrich, United States Army deserter, who pleaded guilty to spy charges at the opening of the trial and became a witness for the Government.

Glaser sat motionless as Assistant United States Attorney Lester C. Dunnigan read the letters, which were addressed to Rumrich, and signed "Erich Glaser."

Mr. Dunning, in questioning Rumich, said: "You told us you wanted Glaser to furnish names of Army and Navy men of German extraction. You mentioned that he gave you the name of one Schmidt on the west coast. Did he give you other names?"

"He gave me the name of Zimmerman—stationed, I think, at Panama," said Rumrich. "I told him I had been requested by one of the agents who visited me to furnish names of men of German extraction in the military service. I suggested to Glaser it would be a good idea for him to renew his contacts with these people whom he had not seen for some time. He agreed. I remember I wrote a letter to Schmidt."

Rumrich said he typed the letter, including Glaser's signature, and that Glaser told him he had written a letter to Zimmerman. Rumrich said he had typed and sent a letter to a man named Fisher in Panama and signed Glaser's name, although Glaser did not see the letter.

Rumrich testified that Glaser turned over to him, without a request on his part, a list of Coast Guard stations in the United States.

Town Gets Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas—This community has been assured a free public library to be housed in its own building through a $7,000 gift by Mrs. Emmy Seele Faust to the city.

Japan Inaugurates N. Y. Fair Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Work is today progressing on the Japanese pavilion at the New York World's Fair, 1939, after formal laying of the cornerstone on Tuesday by Kaname Wakasugi, Commissioner-General of the Japanese Government, revealed at ceremonies beginning work on the building.

Mr. Wakasugi said the Japanese exhibit would symbolize the fundamental idea of Japanese national life—that is to say, "'simplicity is beauty and purity is dignity,' which is always the motto of the Japanese people, today and tomorrow as it was yesterday," he added.

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Roosevelt Said to Support World Surplus Agreement

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt was represented by a senatorial caller today as preferring an international agreement to divide up the world market for surplus products like wheat and cotton, over the dumping of such commodities abroad at ridiculously low prices.

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma so defined the President's views before leaving early today for Albany. He had a lengthy discussion of the farm problem with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday at a picnic.

He said he found the President in agreement that the domestic market should be allotted to the American farmer at a pair price, but Mr. Roosevelt felt that some day it would be necessary for the major exporting nations to agree on an equitable distribution of world markets instead of dumping their surpluses and having the world price set the domestic price.

Favors Allotment Plan

The Oklahoma Senator said he favored a domestic allotment plan under which each farmer would get a specific share of the home market and let any surplus "seek its own level."

Senator Lee predicted that the next Congress would work out a bill that "will afford, first, a fair price for home consumption; second, an allotment based on bushels and pounds rather than acres, and, third, fair treament of family farms."

As for guaranteeing a profitable domestic price, Senator Lee said this could be done either by straight-out price fixing, a subsidy or equalizing payment from the Treasury, or federal loans to peg prices. He added he favored the third.

New Farm Program

"I feel the Administration this year will work out a farm bill that will be of great benefit to the farmers and give them adequate relief," he said.

Senator Lee pointed out his own domestic allotment bill came near to passage last session and a similar proposal by Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California lost by only a few votes.

Emphasizing that foreign and domestic markets must be treated separately, Senator Lee said surpluses could be sold abroad now if the price were only right. A Dallas exporter had informed him, he added, that he could sell 1,000 bales of cotton abroad at the present time if he only cut the price a fraction of a cent.

"We have already lost 2,000,000 bales in export trade, whereas world consumption has increased 5,000,000 bales," the Senator said.

Movie Quiz Contest Banned in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—The $250,000 movie quiz contest now being conducted in motion picture theaters throughout the country is a lottery in violation of Missouri laws, Attorney General Roy McKittrick's office ruled Oct. 20.

Assistant Attorney General Franklin E. Reagan held 'hat the three elements of a ' .ery—consideration, prize and chance—were present in the contest, adding "the test of a lottery is not how adroitly worded the scheme is but how it works."

"Consideration" was present in the scheme, Mr. Reagan held, since persons participating buy tickets to motion pictures and obtain with the tickets booklets containing rules of the quiz contest. They then attend the pictures to get the answers to questions in the booklet.

"Prize" is an element in the scheme, the ruling said, since the winner was to receive $50,000, and there were 5,403 other prizes.

The element of "chance" consists in a 50-word statement each contestant is required to write, describing the picture he liked best, Mr. Reagan said.

"It is apparent . . . that the determination of the best statement is left in the uncontrolled discretion of the judges," the opinion held.

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Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
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Answers to Crossword Puzzle

T	A	M	P		L	A
A	G	E		Y	E	S
N	O		O	A	T	H
A		I	N	K		W
G	A	R	B		P	O
E	W	E		P	E	R
R	E		P	I	A	T

Does your reading light dim when Mary presses a blouse?

Electricity flows like water, and electric wires function like water pipes. If the pipe that brings water into your house is small, should you open a faucet in the bathroom while someone is drawing water in the kitchen, you get a weak stream from your faucet and the flow in the kitchen dwindles.

If the wire through which electricity enters your house is small, and you draw current in several places, you get an inadequate flow. That is why your reading light dims when Mary turns on the light in the kitchen and plugs in the electric iron.

Should the use of any appliance so drain the supply of electrical current that lamps go dim, or appliances do not operate at full efficiency, then the wiring system should be modernized to take care of any probable load.

Consult the local advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for a competent electrical contractor who can put your house in order electrically.

Let a Monitor advertiser modernize the electrical wiring in your home

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Where the 'Old Sea Dogs' Met

English Holiday—V

"So it was in this room that Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh used to meet to discuss their plans for defending England from the Spanish Armada," remarked Michael, looking around at the handsome oak paneling in Mol's Coffee House in the Cathedral Square, Exeter. "A very pleasant place it must have been for their discussions."

"The sight of the lovely old cathedral just outside must have strengthened their determination to protect the coast from invaders," added Gwendolyn, who had spent a couple of hours that morning wandering about under its stone arches and vaults. "The towers date from the twelfth century, so they were already four hundred years old in Queen Elizabeth's time, and the rest of it was built only a couple of centuries later."

"Sir Humphrey Gilbert and the Hawkinses must have joined them here often," continued her brother, evidently delighted with the picture he was evoking for himself. "There were two Hawkinses, Sir John and Sir Richard—father and son. I remember that the five of them used to be called the 'old sea dogs of Devon.' That's not history, Miss Gwendolyn. That's adventure. I used to think of them a lot when I was building my model of the 'Golden Hind.'

Forget-Me-Nots for Raleigh

"Somehow, it's easier to think of them here than it was to picture Alfred the Great going to school in Sherborne, even though we saw the dining-hall of the present school, on the site of which the original school was founded in 705."

"Sherborne, in spite of its lovely old abbey, is so up and coming, so much concerned with doings of today, that it seems more of the present than the past," said their mother thoughtfully.

"It doesn't seem natural for us to think of Alfred the Great, or even Sir Walter Raleigh, moving about it. We actually saw St. Katherine's Chapel, where Sir Walter and Lady Raleigh sat when they attended services in the abbey. But it was difficult to picture them there."

"The most appropriate things I saw in Sherborne were the wild forget-me-nots flowering in great patches among the ruins of Sir Walter Raleigh's old castle," declared Gwendolyn. "I know Sir Walter did not live in that castle. It was a twelfth century building, already tumbling down when Queen Elizabeth presented the property to him, and he built himself a Tudor mansion near by, which forms the central part of the present castle. But he must often have walked among those ruins, and what could be more fitting now than those carpets of wild forget-me-nots?"

"I agree with you both that a greater feeling of the past lingers in Exeter than in Sherborne," admitted their mother. "And Exeter has known a very remote past. The remark that is oftenest made about it, you may remember, is that it is the city in England that has the longest unbroken record of habitation."

"That is impressive," said Gwendolyn. "I had forgotten it."

"Even London has revealed no evidences of habitation during the first century or two after the Romans withdrew from Britain," explained her mother. "Before Roman times, Exeter was the British town of Caerwisc, a name the Romans Latinized into Isca. The present form was taken later from the Anglo-Saxon."

Following Dad's Schedule

The deep mellow tones of "Great Peter," pealing the curfew from the north tower of the cathedral at eight every evening, delighted Gwendolyn and Michael. They enjoyed visits to the Guild Hall, with its handsome carved doors and paneling, and to William the Conqueror's beautiful castle, Rougemont.

There was so much to see at every place they visited, and their brief six weeks' stay in England was going so fast that they found themselves wishing often that they had their car. It would have taken them to many places they were obliged to leave out because, although it was late in May, daily bus services had not yet started on many routes. Waiting for bi-weekly or tri-weekly schedules would have made too heavy inroads into their precious time.

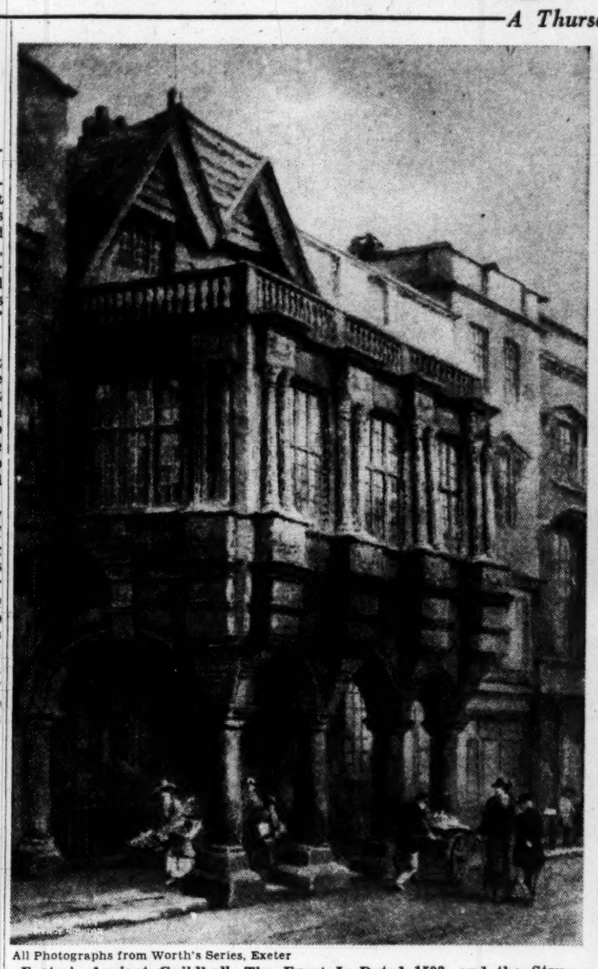
But get along without a car they must. For dad had held firmly to the conditions he had laid down for their trip. They must do without a car, using buses and third class accommodations on trains, which were quite reasonably priced, he insisted. In this way they would not only keep their expenses to about what they would be at a good vacation resort in the United States, but they would really be able to see the country better.

"Skimming through England in a car would just give you a superficial view of it," he had said firmly. "Using trains and buses will bring you more closely into contact with the people and with their ways of doing things.

"The chief value of visiting a foreign country is not that it adds to the number of our mental landscape pictures, but that it helps us to move naturally about among the people of other lands and to understand something of their manners, customs, and points of view."

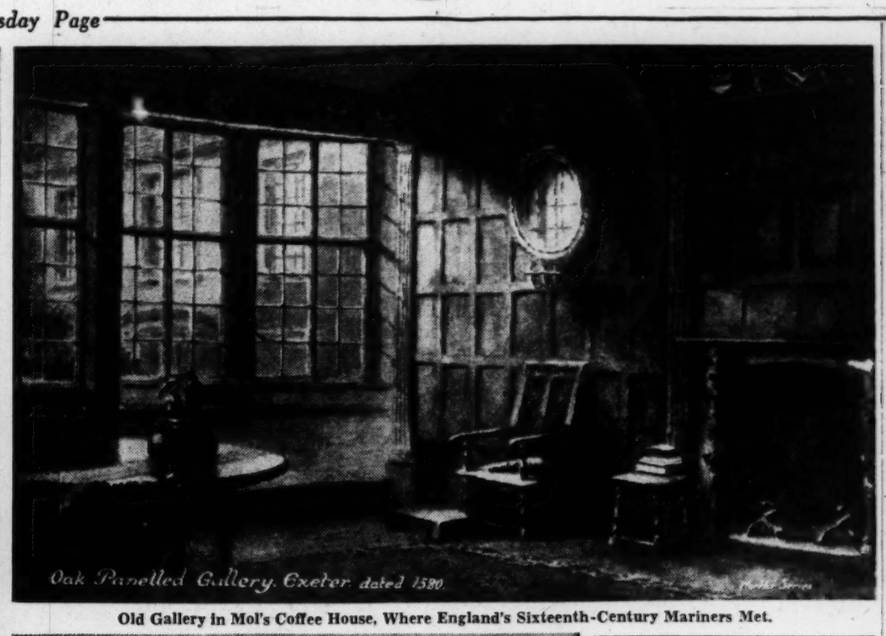
Mother had agreed with dad that this was good advice. And Gwendolyn and Michael were finding this, to them, novel way of getting about a country highly entertaining.

Ethel C. Ince.

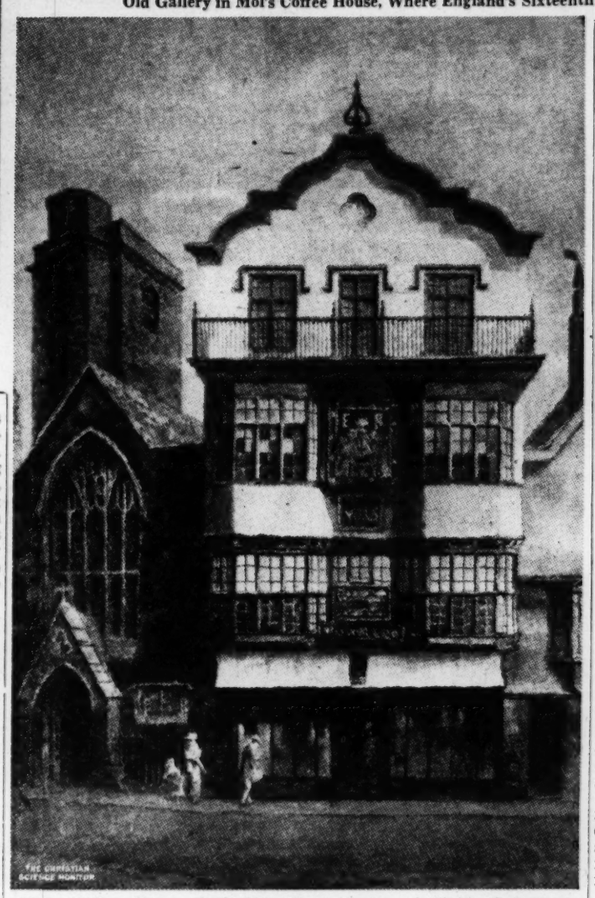


All Photographs from Worth's Series, Exeter

Exeter's Ancient Guildhall. The Front Is Dated 1593, and the Structure Is Said to Be the Oldest Municipal Building in England.



Old Gallery in Mol's Coffee House, Where England's Sixteenth-Century Mariners Met.



Mol's Coffee House, Cathedral Close, Exeter, a Sixteenth-Century Building Containing the Old Club Room Where Drake, Raleigh, and Other Devonshire Patriots Met to Discuss Plans for Defending England From the Spanish Armada.

Naming Portland

Portland is the largest city in the State of Oregon. It is the financial commercial, and industrial center of the great Columbia River basin, and produces nearly half the manufactures of the whole State of Oregon. Yet the people pay so much attention to improving the appearance of their homes, especially by the planting of rose gardens and hedges, that Portland is often called "The Rose City."

The city was founded in 1845 by two men who owned jointly a Government land claim. One of them, Francis W. Pettygrove, was from Maine and wished to name the new settlement Portland. The other, Amos L. Lovejoy from Massachusetts, thought it should be called Boston. The final choice was determined by the toss of a coin.

New Forests Of The Plains

One of the most interesting forests in the world is located in the southeastern corner of New Hampshire. It is in the little town of Newington, on tidewater, six miles from Portsmouth.

The village is completely surrounded by the Town Forest of 112 acres. There are only 381 inhabitants in the whole community. At the village center there are the usual buildings found in a long-established town: the church, school, library, town hall, and parsonage.

Newington was settled in 1640, only 20 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. When the earliest settlers organized themselves into a township, they reserved an area of land around the village as "common ground." The Town Forest was started in 1710.

Here is an unusual record which shows the value of good forestry practice. Ever since 1710—for 228 years—without missing a single year, about 30 cords of firewood have been harvested to warm the town's buildings during the winter. From time to time, lumber has been harvested for bridges or other needs. Fuel wood has been provided needy homes. The forest has a picnic ground and ball field, and is a popular community recreation center.

Several people living in Newington are direct descendants of the original settlers. Mr. Myles Standish Watson, a member of the board of selectmen, and keenly interested in this famous forest, is a direct descendant of the Myles Standish of Plymouth fame.

The city of Newington, England, presented the town with a church bell in 1725. When it developed a crack in 1770, it was hauled by ox-team to Boston, and repaired by Paul Revere.

Each year thousands of people visit the forest. They receive knowledge and inspiration from this small, but story-telling woodland and gradually, the community forest idea is spreading over the United States.

Queer Fish and No Mistake

A deep-sea cable broke in the Mediterranean, back in 1860. Forty miles of it were brought up for repair, and with it, from a depth of a mile and a quarter, creatures that until then had remained outside the scope of man's most fantastic dreams. Here was something that not only caught at the imagination but offered endless scope to oceanographic exploration, and during the following few years numerous voyages were undertaken with the object of discovering what further wonders the depths of the sea contained.

To the adventurous and patient work of oceanographers in all parts of the world, and to the soundings in connection with fishery research, we owe what knowledge we now possess of the ocean depths and the queer forms of life they harbor. Compared with what certainly remains to be known, however, that knowledge is still negligible.

More than 2,000 fathoms deep—or 12,000 feet—is called the Abyssal Zone. It covers more than half the world's surface—90,500,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is about six miles. Absolute darkness exists in that strange locality. The temperature is unchanging, always remaining at 3 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit above freezing point. At 3,000 fathoms there is a pressure of three tons to the square inch. There are no rocks; no vegetation. The bed is apparently composed of a gently undulating plane of ooze. So much we know from the results of systematic sounding and deep-sea trawling, for no one has ever descended to such a depth. The maximum depth at which a diver can work is still only about 45 feet. Dr. Beebe in his bathysphere has reached a little more than 3,000 feet.

Although some highly peculiar fish have been discovered, it is pretty certain—with depths of 5½ miles or so still to be explored extending over vast areas of the earth's surface—that a great many just as queer, or even queerer, still remain to be found.

Among the brilliantly colored fish are the copepods, "insects of the sea." They form three quarters of the total of any typical deep-sea haul, and in parts of the North Sea have been found distributed one to the cubic inch. They mostly have torpedo-shaped bodies and jointed tails, and a single eye is set in the middle of their foreheads. They row themselves along by jerks of long feelers, like the antennae of a butterfly. Some are transparent, but most are brilliant scarlet, purple, and green.

The arrow-worm, which reminds one somewhat of a woman wearing earrings, is actually a few inches long, and shoots through the water with flicks of the tail fins. They thrive at all levels, but are found chiefly within 2,000 feet, or so, of the surface. They are usually white, or transparent. In the surface levels light still filters through palely, and most of them are crystal-clear, or have coats of blue and silver—blue on top to give invisibility from the air against the reflected blue of the sea's surface, and silver on their undersides as a protection from hungry fish swimming beneath them.

Living below daylight, at levels to which only the red rays of the sun penetrate, colors change to orange, reds and black. The deep-sea shrimp is bright scarlet. It starts out with only six legs, but in due course 30 more grow, the original six changing into extremely capable feelers and jaws. But the deep-sea shrimp has an even more impressive accomplishment than that of growing legs. He can "explode"! Should anything alarm him he actually shoots out a cloud of luminous fluid, as dazzling as the headlights of a Rolls Royce in a country lane. Most of the creatures he encounters, however, have equally dazzling accomplishments, and life in the sea's underworld is therefore an enormous fireworks display!

Some fish can throw off defense-clouds which, Dr. Beebe tells us, explode in a burst of individual sparks, for all the world like roman candles. Others carry headlights which they can switch off and on, or little bulbs on the tip of an elongated fin. Wide-mouths have elaborate rows of lights on their undersides, extending from head to tail, and giving the appearance of illuminated portholes on an ocean liner. A few fish shine all over with luminous slime.

The angler-fish has a lighted bait on the end of an elongated feeler which looks like a fishing rod. Lantern fish carry both head and tail-lights. Some creatures can vary the color of their lights, and deep-sea cuttlefish carry lights of red, white, and blue! The light organ is usually a powerful lens to project the rays, the skin often being used to dim or shut off the light as occasion demands.

Up to the present time the bathysphere has only explored half a mile down into the abyss. In the remaining 5½ miles anything may live.

There Was a Time

Chemists Could Hardly Tell One Metal From Another

If someone had to know whether the new carload of tool steel ordered was actually high grade, or whether there were impurities in other metals wanted for special purposes, a chemist subjected them to a lengthy laborious analysis using acids and other chemicals to determine their identity. Oftentimes impurities in small quantities could not be detected—and sometimes these same impurities are what spell the difference between a steel wagon that falls apart when asked to carry two boys instead of one, or the dynamo that flies sky-high under extra load.

What Spectroscopy Did

Then along came spectroscopy, a branch of scientific research that calls for heating white hot, a small amount of the material under analysis, and then examining with a spectroscope which by means of either a prism or a grating can break down the rays of colored light given off, to form a pattern of light and dark "lines." Because no two of the 92 physical elements have the same pattern, the identity of impurities, or of elements in an alloy, are instantly recognizable. But, both these methods require destruction of the sample under inspection.

"Fingerprinting" the Subject

Now, however, researchers have a new method of analyzing materials, through the use of X-rays and powdered crystals, that does not require sacrificing the subject under inspection. How does it work?

X-rays from a vacuum tube are first passed through powdered crystals sprinkled on the unknown material and then they penetrate the subject itself and form a pattern of light areas and shadows below. These are as distinctive for each material as are the lines used in spectroscopy. Technically they are known as "X-ray diffraction patterns" and they actually represent the position of atoms in a solid that is made up of crystals. The atoms are always arranged in definitely spaced planes, and while they are too close to allow visible light to pass through, an X-ray beam is reflected from the planes of atoms just as visible light would be reflected from a series of mirrors.

Once having seen the pattern, either visually, or as it is shown on photographic plate, the chemist has as good as "fingerprinted" the subject. He reads in the pattern the three strongest lines which determine the main group to which the unknown belongs, then the subgroup, and finally the exact position within the sub-group. It's just as simple as determining that John Frothingnam Lee, is a member of the Lee family, related to the Frothinghams too, but expressing his own individuality as John. Knowing those three strongest lines in the pattern, it's as easy to identify, say the three chemists of Dow Chemical Company who devised the system, as looking up a name in the telephone directory.

H. B. N.

From the Old Curiosity Shop

Nearly everyone has toyed with flicker films of the kind that fascinated our mothers and dads back when movies were of the melodramatic "Villain Still Pursued Her" type. But probably very few ever heard of the "guioco di luce" device, one of the earliest known forerunners of the modern motion picture projector, a machine that allows many people to see the same show at the same time.

The play of light (guioco di luce) was once the attraction and plaything of royalty, but recently it became public property when Cooper Union's Museum for the Arts of Decoration placed it on exhibit. Not a great deal is known about its history except that it was apparently constructed about 1780 for the amusement of King Vittorio Amadeo of Savoy and his Queen, Maria Antoinetta, whose ciphers appear together on one of the interchangeable designs.

It is a box some 30 inches high, 22 inches wide and 12 deep, covered with Italian wallpaper of the period. Its effect depends on the synchronization of light with movement. The lamp inside is so arranged as to shine through cards that are pierced in flowing designs which are turned by a sandwheel.

Among Odds and Ends

The only machine of its kind ever brought to the United States, and one of the very few that are known to exist anywhere, the cabinet came to the attention of The Old Curiosity Shop only after a French antique dealer discovered it in a mass of odds and ends in an old French chateau. The only way it could be dated was by its covering of wallpaper and by the rhymed couplets inscribed in faded Savoyard Italian on the backs of the cards, one of which bears the legend, "Vive la Maison Royale de Savoie," Long Live the Royal House of Savoy.

Naturally this machine was an object of amusement long before Thomas Armat in 1895 discovered the principle of the modern projector, before the Lumieres took out their French patent in the same year for the "cinematographe," and even way before the time Thomas Edison patented (1891) his kinetoscope or "peep-show" device. This last device was dominated by the phonograph idea, and the first ones would give the illusion of motion through peeping in a groove at spirals of tiny pictures fastened on a cylinder.

Edison's device lay on the laboratory shelf for a number of months before Thomas R. Lombard, a promoter of the phonograph, sought it out as a novelty for display at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. After that the famous inventor in his tar-paper shack, "The Black Maria," spent several thousand dollars developing films for the device. But he never dreamed that a great industry would some day be born, based on motion pictures.

In fact, he admitted one time, that he discouraged the idea of combining motion pictures with the magic lantern, projecting them so that large audiences could see, because he felt the novelty would soon wear away and there would not be enough suitable subjects to keep up the interest.

The "Story Picture"

But what he hesitated doing, others accomplished. A magician, George Melies of the Theatre Robert Houdin in Paris, applied the camera to feats of magic and gave the motion picture new life by adding fade-outs, dissolves, and double exposures which took it out of the vaudeville sideline field. Edwin S. Porter, an Edison cameraman, compressed all the known thrills of the early screen into a single picture, "The Life of an American Fireman," and thus the "story picture" was founded with the entire show being in one reel.

Herbert B. Nichols

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum for the Arts of Decoration, Cooper Union, New York

The "Guioco Di Luce," or "Play of Light Machine," a Forerunner of the Modern Motion Picture Projector, Was Built to Amuse the Royal Court of Savoy in About 1780.

The Cliff

Secure upon the edge of space
We stood and through the lens of air
Peered forth between the layers of light
And saw the fields and houses where
The green grass rested in its place.
But all we saw was gauged so small
(As large birds seem less large in flight)
We could have placed it in a hand
And closed the fingers over all—
A miniature and lovely land
To see by day, to dream by night.

JOHN RITCHEY

October's Fair

Red leaf, gold leaf,
Dancing together,
One step, two step,
Light as a feather.

Bright leaf, dark leaf,
Whispering laughter,
Dance in memories
Ever after.

Brown leaf, chrome leaf,
Twisting and turning,
Flaming as brightly
As trees burning.

Swift leaf, slow leaf,
Leaping into air,
This is the start of
October's Fair.

R. B. W.

Fire Fall . . . Yosemite

The night came down and hid the sky.
A vagrant summer wind passed by.
Now there was silence, and the breeze
Brought scent of pines and mountain trees.
And someone sang a song we knew . . .
Out of the dusk a white moth flew.
A deeper darkness came . . . afar
Lifting its light, came the first star.
Then suddenly one cried, "A fire!"
We turned and saw the flaming pyre.
Upon the cliff's high face the gleam
Woke us again to Beauty's dream.
The voice sang on, and with its flow
Over the cliff we saw the slow,
The mighty river in the night
Fall flaming down the mountain height!
The music and the fire flowed on,
And from the night a dappled fawn
Came unafraid . . . I saw his eyes
Holding the fire-light from the skies!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

(The firefall is produced by the red-hot embers of a large bark fire as they fall from the top of a cliff at Glacier Point, some 1,400 feet above a projecting ledge of granite.)

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Grandmother's Summer in Poland

SUSPENSION bridges of gossamer cables connect the trees along the avenues. Lost threads of gossamer wander gracefully and slowly through the calm morning air. Long strands, like excessively attenuated pennons, wave gently in the air currents from the iron railings of the bridge across the Vistula. Silvery ribbons drift above the parks to be caught by the treetops and the hedges. Like fairy telephone wires the delicate weft runs from the fourth story on one side of the street to the sixth across the way. Entangling skeins of gossamer descend to sidewalk levels and harness hurrying pedestrians.

The sky has lost its bottomless blueness and the sun its diamondlike brilliancy. A haze takes away the sharpness of all outlines, tones down and mellows the bright colors of the flowers and women's and children's dresses. The air is mild and soft, inviting to loiter and linger.

"Grandmother's Summer" has arrived.

* * *

WHEN THAT SEASON comes, those of us who remember the secret of the Vistula's charm and the Polish proverb that "work has no legs" turn the key in the lock and go to wander and dream undisturbed by the river side. With a sympathetic companion the morning is perfect. Congenial company lacking, we go alone. There are always other wanderers, but the sidewalks that border the miles of new asphalt are wide enough for ten to walk abreast and there is no fear of crowding. And one may find solitude on one of the benches in the long winding line, like a chain of extraordinary beads, on the river's edge.

Here and there sit men and women, some with a book or paper, some just gazing at the river and the living threads that are shuttled back and forth over the four bridges, or at the old city of Praga with its domes and towers on the other shore. Long, flat-bottomed boats with three men to each—members of a fleet—are black against the blue-gray of the water. With gigantic, long-handled dippers the men reach down, and then with a mighty effort bring up the great cups of sand, empty them into the boat and repeat the process. The Vistula is a fickle river and a dangerous one, forever shifting its current, sweeping out deep channels here, piling up high bars there. The sand, fine golden sand, is the boatmen's haul.

Rowboats there are with fishermen, who may perchance have better luck than their brothers on shore emulating the patience of the fishers of the Seine. The white wings of a sailboat come down the river, silently and gracefully as a bird skimming. And passing it is one of those crackling, hissing water bugs, a speed boat, cutting its way through a pearly gray surface, wearing a ruff of froth, and leaving a trail of bubbles.

Anchored in a line hugging the shore are the white river steamers—the *Rosetta*, the *Grunwald*, the *Mazur*, and more whose names are not distinguishable from this distance. And now another joins them. These are the regular boats and excursion steamers that ply the Vistula from Sandomierz and points in the south to Danzig in the north.

* * *

BEYOND THEM LIES a barge from which stevedores with bags over heads and shoulders—like Black Forest gnomes or Japanese workers in the rain—are unloading large, very heavy, flat packages, on which the letters "U. S. A." and a few English words are visible. As the men, bending under their loads, trot one by one across the yielding plank that connects boat and bank, or in hooded line march back and drop into the darkness of the barge, they are a fitting subject for the engraver's stylus.

The river has no monopoly of loveliness this Grandmother's Summer day. The huge round beds of glowing salvia, the stiff blue-greens of the spruces that stand in groups like gossiping women, the regular lines of thickly leaved poplars, the borders of autumn gold and purple, even the grass in the block-wide, mile-long park on the other side of the asphalt drive—on all these, too, the sun shines indulgently; and here the benches are occupied by mothers who sew, while their babies sleep. Where the park begins, a great playground has been made, with slides and seesaws and cages and bars of all sizes, a monster sandpile, a wading basin, football fields and fields for games, low benches and tables, shelters for hours of rain, a stage, a dining-room, and plenty of green grass where delighted tots roll like so many puppies. The place swarms with children—tanned, sturdy, bare-legged, laughing, well-kept children.

On the other side of the park new apartment houses have sprung up, advertising apartments with kitchenettes and electric refrigerators and all the modern housekeeping conveniences. Last year old frame-and-plaster buildings of two centuries agone stood here. All these have disappeared save one—just one on the whole long length of asphalt that has replaced the "cats' heads" cobbles. One of the few buildings that can count more than a decade is the Art Academy. It is having a new coat of plaster now, after which it will no longer bear the last traces of war.

* * *

HOLIDAY HOURS MUST end, and homeward I take my way. A rolypoly little old lady and a very small boy pass me, their steps directed toward the park. The child pulls a tin boat on which ride three little wooden men and a large white, rather worse-for-wear rabbit, that sits comically erect and dignified, as if burdened with the care of the other passengers. A woman with a great sheaf of purple heather meets me—heather, the bloom of Grandmother's Summer. On a corner is a neat and orderly stand, where crisp little brown cracker rings, strung ten or twenty on a strand, depend like necklaces under the roof, and baskets of apples and pears are ranged on the broad shelf.

Apples and pears! Soon the fruit boats will nose their way up from the orchards of Sandomierz and Kazimierz and be anchored a little below. Broad, flat boats loaded with ripe fruit for whosoever will buy, by the barrel or the dozen; and the air far and near will be redolent with the fragrance of Pomona's harvest. Warsaw is already beginning to look for the fruit fleet and its colorful cargo.

I turn aside and walk under the arches of a bridge and find myself in an open public market—flowers, heaps of vegetables, coops of frying chickens, wagons filled with trusses of fresh straw for poor people's beds. Three gypsy women barefoot, braids hanging, clad in voluminous faded garments, swish by. One carries a tiny infant, wrapped like a mummy, in the shawl swung from her shoulder.

Farther on a hole-in-the-wall shop attracts my attention. The proprietor has covered the whole of the front with sunflower heads. Sunflower seeds are in season, sunflower seeds are ripe. And the poor buy a head or a fraction of a head and go along the streets pulling out the seeds, cracking them with their teeth and extracting the rich meat. Many are the pounds so consumed each autumn.

* * *

THE LAST STAIRS leading to the upper level loom before me. In a few minutes I am on the broad and busy Avenue of the Third of May, and the Vistula and its people are behind me. Shining gossamer still lays hold of me as if to drag me back, as if to warn me that Grandmother's Summer may be very brief. Do not tempt me, pretty gossamer. For after Grandmother's Summer comes winter—and there are clothes to be sewed and fruit to be canned. Your silken cords must not hold me, pretty gossamer.

ANN CARDWELL

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Calling on Sibelius

IT was a fertile, rural scene, stretching with fields of conspicuously drying grain to the, in Finland, inevitable lakeside. Above us, a mere stone's throw away, rose a wooded hill.

"The estate of Sibelius," our friend remarked. "He now owns the entire hillside which he calls his 'island.' He built the villa in 1904; it has been his home ever since he took possession, though he does go to the Hotel Karelia from time to time in winter, to see his daughters—all married and living in Helsinki."

A curtsying maid, white kerchief bound about her hair, ushered us into the music-room, where we sat upon painted chairs, in the style of Louis XVI, until we caught sight of a case filled with medals and, hanging beside the piano, an immense laurel-wreath with blue and white streamers on which was stamped in gold: *"Jean Sibelius . . . Suomi Kansalta, 1935."* . . .

The Master entered. Garlanded as he was in my mind's eye with laurels, I was not prepared to have him literally wreathed in smiles, radiating welcome. He spoke graciously in careful English and seemed throughout our conversation to understand us. That we, beside our distant hearth in Pennsylvania, had listened to his voice and the concert of his works given at Helsinki seemed to give him genuine pleasure. . . .

We were led through a cosy dining-room—with porcelain stove, green with copper trimmings, a divan with Karelian cushions, over which hung an antique Finnish wall rug—to a third room, the library. My most cherished memories of Sibelius are in this room, as he stood before a solid wall of books in sumptuous bindings and all European languages. . . .

Erect, courtly in manner, noble as to appearance, Sibelius reminded us of another artist, Zuloaga, the Basque. Both belong to the true aristocracy of art and learning.—From "Scandinavia Beckons," by AMY OAKLEY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Maurice Poplin, Paris

IBISSA: *An Oil Painting by Bruno Beran*

BRUNO BERAN is by birth a Czech. He was born in Brno, the beautiful capital of the province of Moravia; but he left his native land at the age of fourteen to paint and study in Germany, France, and Spain. His works, however, do not show the influence of any of those countries; nor can he be classed among the painters of the Prague School.

From Spain Beran has recently brought to Paris many interesting landscapes and portraits. He was not attracted, as are most artists, to the rich and fertile country of Andalusia in the south of Spain nor to the picturesque cities of Seville and Granada. It was the simplicity and ruggedness of the little Catalonian harbors that appealed to him; the small ochre-colored houses, the fields of reddish brown under an amethyst sky. That is what the young colorist felt, loved, and vigorously painted.

Ibissa, the smallest of the three Balearic Islands, finally claimed him. There the Moorish character predominates both in inhabitants and in architecture. The small white houses with their flat roofs are examples of the pure, primitive style of the Mediterranean. In his painting of Ibissa, the background is composed of a whitewashed house with green shutters; and on the left a pink house with a yellow door. It is a typical street scene. In the foreground is a girl's head, with deep-set dark brown eyes, her hair covered by a mantilla of dull blue material. By the expression of her face and its size, which at a first glance may seem out of proportion with the rest of the picture, Beran seeks to convey that she is the center of interest. This arrangement gives value to the figure and a sense of distance to the whole. It also gives an impression of something at once primitive and modern.

Bruno Beran is a painter of sensibility, a powerful colorist, sometimes bold and impetuous, but never brutal. He reveals the rugged, austere, and luminous country of Spain as he sees it.

The Craftsman

OCTOBER is a craftsman, skilled and old,
Whose wizard artistry transcends belief:
His mallet falls upon the fragile leaf,
Transmuting living loveliness to gold.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Bonfire Ritual

IN THE murky darkness, the bonfires of leaves glow and fade as the autumn night breezes act as a bellows. It is October, and the leaves lie in the streets like bits of beautiful Persian rugs, snatched from the tree-looms above.

Each clear evening, for a season, the street becomes a richly dark background against which a fascinating moving picture is enacted. The whole family joins in raking the crisp, murmuring leaves. Mounds are made at the edges of the street. Gay voices call in the frosty evening air.

As dusk deepens into early night, red fires begin to twinkle up and down the street. That delightful, musky, pungent aroma of burning leaves fills the atmosphere. One sees figures silhouetted for a brief moment as baskets and armfuls of leaves are brought to the burning heap. Then the figures vanish into the night. Children with sticks poke the smoldering piles. The half-burned leaves flare to a brief moment of bright glow.

Gradually, voices grow more subdued. Family groups stand for a few minutes around their outdoor hearths. It is a beautiful annual scene.

H. S. P.

A Performance by Sicilian Marionettes

THE "puppets' opera" (*opra d'i pupi*), as the marionette shows are called in Sicilian, is something between a childish pastime and a serious form of art, and the twofold unreality of legends acted by inanimate dolls is balanced by the wonderful persuasiveness of the voice of the hidden operator and by the profound reality of the sympathies and antipathies of the audience, rooted in centuries of religious and chivalrous tradition. A performance of this kind fills the understanding spectator with amused wonderment, gradually deepening into conviction. . . .

Having paid my fee for a seat in the gallery, which is never more than half a lira, to the proprietor's mother, who makes it her business to preside over the box office and keep order in the auditorium, I entered and found that the performance was about to begin. There was plenty of light behind the curtain, the barrel-organ was playing a lively tune, and sellers of fresh water and dried melon seeds were doing good business in the pit.

A few minutes later the curtain rose on what appeared to be the courtyard of Charlemagne's castle in Paris. . . . Then two loud stamps from the chief operator silenced the barrel-organist, who until then had been playing as loudly and as fast as possible. . . .

The Sicilian marionette theatre depends entirely upon the vivid imagination, histrionic ability, and physical dexterity of its proprietor-operator; the very puppets themselves, together with the posters which advertise them, are often the work of his hand or of some member of his family. Furthermore, there is a perfect understanding between the operator and his audience, whose small size and regular attendance for so many months engender a personal intimacy altogether impossible in an ordinary theatre, and doubly impossible in the case of the cinema.—FRANCIS M. GUERCIO, in "Sicily, The Garden of the Mediterranean, the Country and Its People." (London: Faber & Faber.)

Garden at Nightfall

INTO the deep, dark well of night
Some stars have softly fallen;
Yet some there are
Might deem each star
A pale bouvardia gleaming.

GWEN CASTLE

La Salute Salvatrice di Dio

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

POCHE persone negheranno che la salute è un bene cercato persistentemente. Panacee, di cui si fa la reclame colla radiotelefonia, articoli sulla salute riprodotti regolarmente su molti giornali, cliniche ambulanti che fanno visite frequenti a regioni lontane dai grandi centri apparentemente nell'interesse della salute infantile, campagne per la salute, compresa la vaccinazione in blocco di scolaretti, e la "settimana della salute"—tutto questo mostra gli sforzi dell'umanità per ottenere o conservare il benessere fisico. Col dovuto rispetto per quelli che coscienziosamente si sforzano di alleviare i malanni dell'umanità, è ovvio, persino ad un osservatore casuale, che i metodi materiali non sono riusciti a procurare liberazione dalla malattia.

La ricerca per la salute non è propria di questa o di qualsiasi altra epoca. È antica quanto la razza umana. Il saggio d'altri tempi riconobbe questa brama umana, ed in parole compassionevoli che si trovano nel terzo e quarto capitoli dei Proverbi cercò di volgere il pensiero degli uomini a Dio, quale fonte di salute: "Figliuol mio, sta attento alle mie parole. . . Non si dipartano mai dagli occhi tuoi! . . Poichè sono vita per quelli che li trovano, e salute per tutto il loro corpo".

Se gli uomini avessero osservato questo ammonimento si sarebbero resi conto della verità della promessa di Dio, che si trova in Geremia (30:17; 33:6): "Ma io mediclierò le tue ferite, ti guarirò delle tue piaghe. . . Ecco, io recherò ad essa medicazione e rimedi, e guarirò i suoi abitanti, e aprirò loro un tesoro di pace e di verità".

Apparentemente la malattia si manifesta nelle disturbate funzioni organiche. In realtà, tuttavia, essa è una concezione errata della vita in quanto originata nella materia che si rispecchia sul corpo. Gesù dimostrò questo ripetutamente. Quando una donna tutta curvata per diciotto anni lo supplicò di aiutarla, la di lui comprensione spirituale corresse il suo errato senso di sè stessa quale un essere corporeo, ed il suo corpo reagì conformemente. Scorgendo la sua vera identità spirituale come "armoniosamente esistente nella Verità" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy pag. 120), essa cessò di identificarsi colla discordia materiale che l'aveva imprigionata. L'immobilità non era stata precipuamente nei suoi muscoli, ma nella paura e nella tensione del suo pensiero. Quando i grandi fatti spirituali della Vita penetrarono nella sua coscienza per mezzo della pura visione di Cristo Gesù, la paura, l'orgoglio, l'egoismo, lo scoramento, il cordoglio od altre credenze maligne si ritirarono, e la donna accettò la sua liberazione dalla malattia come un fatto benedetto.

Nella pienezza dei tempi, Dio rivelò il "tesoro di pace e di verità" all'umanità sofferente per mezzo del Suo mesaggero, Mrs. Eddy, la veggente spirituale e rivelatrice in questa epoca che comprese più chiaramente gli insegnamenti ed il ministero sanativo di Cristo Gesù. La scoperta e l'elucidazione della Scienza Cristiana da parte di Mrs. Eddy hanno ridato all'umanità la verità spirituale—la sola base sulla quale si può dimostrare la vera salute. Come prova della sua divina origine, la Scienza Cristiana offre il segno che gli antichi veggenti riconobbero come prova della presenza di Dio—il segno della guarigione. Secondo la Sacra Scrittura, la guarigione della mano lebbrosa di Mosè fu il segno che egli era stato divinamente incaricato di guidare gl'Israeliti fuori dalla cattività. Nell'Esodo (4:8) leggiamo: "Or avverrà . . . che se non ti crederanno e non daranno ascolto alla voce del primo segno, crederanno alla voce del secondo segno".

A pagina 1 di *Rudimental Divine Science*, Mrs. Eddy definisce la "Scienza Cristiana" come "la legge di Dio, la legge del bene, che interpreta e dimostra il divino Principio e la regola di armonia universale". E a pagina 146 di *Science and Health* essa scrive: "La metafisica divina e ora ridotta a un sistema, in una forma comprensibile per il pensiero dell'epoca nella quale viviamo ed adattata ad esso". In tal modo la rivelazione della Scienza Cristiana da parte di Mrs. Eddy adempie l'antica profezia (Malachia 4:2): "Ma per voi che temete il mio nome si leverà il sole della giustizia, e la guarigione sarà nelle sue ali".

All'affaticato cercatore che abbandona il pregiudizio, le nozioni preconcette e le opinioni umane, la Scienza Cristiana reca il suo messaggio sanativo. Questa Scienza non è un misterioso tonico sentimentale, nè è simile al mesmerismo, all'ipnotismo, od alla cosiddetta scienza mentale. La Scienza Cristiana è la Scienza della giusta attività mentale, per la quale i falsi ed irreali concetti del pensiero mortale vengono distrutti, e le idee della divina Mente vengono stabilite nella coscienza. Queste idee sono le "parole" che l'autore dei Proverbi dichiarò essere "vita per quelli che li trovano, e salute per tutto il loro corpo".

Ragionando in base all'unico onnisapiente e perfettamente buon Dio, che è Spirito, la Scienza Cristiana dichiara che l'uomo, creazione di Dio, è spirituale perchè non possiede nulla che non sia derivato da Dio. L'uomo di Dio non può possedere nè possiede disarmonia di qualsiasi specie non più che possa Dio. Perchè l'uomo vero, l'immagine di Dio, possa fare l'esperienza di malattia, bisognerebbe che Dio la esperimentasse prima. Manifestamente l'uomo, il derivato, deve essere esattamente come la sua origine—il Principio. Questa non è un'astrazione. Vediamo l'operazione della legge che simile produce simile dovunque attorno a noi.

La base spiritualmente scientifica della salute, che Gesù comprese e praticò, è rivelata per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana. Le cosiddette forze del male non possono atterrare questa Scienza, poichè essa riposa sul divino Principio. Aspettare che l'esperienza chiamata morte rechi liberazione dall'umana discordia è una delusione, poichè la morte è un concetto mortale, che non può mettere innanzi i fatti della Mente. Per mezzo di umiltà e retto desiderio, le idee divine si svolgono nella coscienza, e destano il cercatore alla sua unione colla Vita eterna.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

God's Saving Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW people will deny that health is a prize persistently sought. Cure-alls advertised over the radio, syndicated health columns in newspapers, "health-mobiles," which make frequent visits to outlying districts supposedly in the interest of child health, health drives, including wholesale inoculation of school children, and "health week"—one and all testify to mankind's efforts to obtain or retain physical well-being. With due respect to those who conscientiously strive to alleviate mankind's ills, it is evident, even to the casual observer, that material modes have failed to bring deliverance from disease.

The search for health is not peculiar to this or any other era. It is as old as the human race. The wise man of old recognized this human yearning, and in the compassionate words found in the third and fourth chapters of Proverbs sought to turn men's thought to God as the source of health: "My son, attend to my words. . . . Let not them depart from thine eyes. . . . For they are life unto those that find them, and health to all their flesh."

Had men heeded this admonition they would have realized the truth of God's promise, found in Jeremiah (30:17; 33:6): "For I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds. . . . Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth."

Apparently disease is expressed in disturbed bodily functions. Actually, however, it is a mistaken concept of life as originating in matter which is mirrored forth on the body. Jesus proved this over and over again. When a woman bowed together for eighteen years appealed to him for help, his spiritual understanding corrected her mistaken sense of herself as a corporeal being, and her body responded accordingly. Glimpsing her true spiritual identity as "harmoniously existent in Truth" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 120), she ceased to identify herself with the material discord which had held her in bondage. The immobility had not been primarily in her muscles, but in the fear and tenseness of her thinking. As the great spiritual facts of Life penetrated her consciousness through the pure vision of Christ Jesus, fear, pride, selfishness, discouragement, grief or other malevolent beliefs receded, and the woman accepted her liberation from disease as a blessed fact.

In the fullness of time, God revealed the "abundance of peace and truth" to suffering humanity through His messenger, Mrs. Eddy, the spiritual seer and revelator in this age who most clearly understood the teachings and healing ministry of Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy's discovery and elucidation of Christian Science have restored to humanity spiritual truth—the only basis whereon real health can be demonstrated. As evidence of its divine origin, Christian Science presents the sign which ancient seers recognized as proof of God's presence—the sign of healing. According to Holy Writ, the healing of Moses' leprous hand was the sign that he was divinely commissioned to lead the Israelites out of bondage. In Exodus (4:8) we read, "And it shall come to pass, if they will not believe thee, neither hearken to the voice of the first sign, that they will believe the voice of the latter sign."

On page 1 of "Rudimental Divine Science," Mrs. Eddy defines "Christian Science" as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." And on page 146 of Science and Health she writes, "Divine metaphysics is now reduced to a system, to a form comprehensible by and adapted to the thought of the age in which we live." Thus does Mrs. Eddy's revelation of Christian Science fulfill the ancient prophecy (Malachi 4:2), "But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings."

To the weary searcher who relinquishes prejudice, preconceived notions, and human opinions, Christian Science brings its healing message. This Science is not a mysterious emotional stimulant, nor is it akin to mesmerism, hypnotism, or so-called mental science. Christian Science is the Science of right mental activity, whereby the untrue and unreal concepts of mortal thinking are destroyed, and the ideas of divine Mind are established in consciousness. These ideas are the "words" which the writer of Proverbs declared are "life unto those that find them, and health to all their flesh."

Reasoning from the basis of the one all-wise and all-good God, who is Spirit, Christian Science declares that man, God's creation, is spiritual because he possesses nothing underived from God. God's man cannot and does not possess inharmony of any description any more than God does. In order for the true man, God's likeness, to experience disease, it would be necessary for God to experience it first. Obviously, man, the derivative, must be exactly like his origin—Principle. This is no abstraction. We see the operation of the law of like producing like everywhere about us.

The spiritually scientific basis of health, which Jesus understood and practiced, stands revealed through Christian Science. Evil's so-called forces cannot overthrow this Science, for it rests on divine Principle. Waiting for the experience called death to bring deliverance from human discord is a delusion, for death is a mortal concept, which cannot advance the facts of Mind. Through humility and right desire, divine ideas unfold in consciousness, and awaken the searcher to his at-one-ment with Life eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

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Nanking Had Enormous Loss Outside of War Operations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A sober picture of what war has meant to one important section of China is presented in a forthcoming publication by the Nanking International Relief Committee called "War Damage in the Nanking Area," and just made available for perusal in manuscript form.

This is the first quantitative and factual study of war damage in any Japanese-occupied area. It presents dispassionately a comprehensive picture of war devastation, showing its cause—only 1 or 2 per cent of the huge actual losses were caused by actual war operations—its toll in detail, and the continued need for relief.

Both urban and rural surveys were conducted by Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, Professor of Sociology at the University of Nanking, and assistants, on behalf of the Relief Committee. A foreword describes the viewpoint and method. "Our own position," writes Dr. M. S. Bates of the University and the Committee, "is humanitarian, without regard for the nationality of war victims. In this report we seldom use the terms 'Chinese' and 'Japanese,' and consider persons simply as farmers or housewives or children." The survey covered from December, 1937, when the Japanese occupied Nanking, to March, 1938.

Because of past claims and counterclaims as to responsibility, the foreword briefly sums up causation of the injuries listed:

"The burning in the municipal areas immediately adjoining the walled city of Nanking, and in some of the towns and villages along the southeasterly approaches to Nanking, was done by the Chinese armies as a military measure. A very small amount of damage to civilian life and property was done by military operations along the roads from the southeast, and in the four days of moderately severe attack upon the city. Practically all of the burning within the city walls, and a good deal of that in the rural areas, was done gradually by the Japanese forces (in Nanking, from Dec. 19, one week after entry, to the beginning of February). For the period covered in the surveys, most of the looting in the entire area, and practically all of the violence against civilians, was also done by the Japanese forces. Beginning early in January, there gradually developed looting and robbery by Chinese civilians; and later, particularly after March, the struggle for fuel brought serious structural damage to unoccupied buildings. Also, there has latterly grown up in the rural areas a serious banditry which currently rivals and sometimes surpasses the robbery and violence by Japanese soldiers."

Dealing with population, the city survey opens with a pre-war population estimate of Nanking setting this figure at 1,000,000, which was reduced by repeated bombings and the removal of Government organs so that at the time the city fell (Dec. 12-13) it stood between 200,000 and 250,000.

The survey showed a noticeable decline in the percentage of males due both to deaths and to flight. In the age-group between 15 and 49 years the decline was from 124 males per 100 females to 111, or 11 per cent. "This change presents the fact that a large number of women and children are deprived of men who were the support of the family. . . Within the city the refugee camps showed a very high figure for broken families. . . ."

Fatalities and Arrests

Statistics gathered on fatalities showed that 3,250 civilians were killed by military action under known circumstances; of those killed 2,400 (74 per cent) were killed by soldiers' violence apart from military operations.

In addition, 4,200 were taken away under military arrest and as persons seized temporarily were seldom so reported and as very few of those mentioned were heard from in any way up to June, there is reason to believe most of the 4,200 were killed early in the period. In other words all those probably should be added to the total of those slain.

Ignoring minor cases and the casualties of military operations, those killed or injured by soldiers' violence or taken away represents 1 person in 23, or 1 in every 5 families, without counting cases of rape. Of the 6,750 violently killed or injured, only 900, or 13 per cent, came to grief through military operations. Four thousand four hundred women had husbands killed, injured, or taken away; the corresponding number regarding children and fathers is 3,250.

Among the represented population of 221,000, 26 per cent of the population, or 58,000, were formerly employed. In March the total came to 20,500, or but 14 per cent of those 15 years old or more.

Heavy Losses in Buildings

Families remaining during the war period were in general the poorer groups but they showed total losses of $40,000,000 of which 2 per cent only was due to military operations, 52 to fire, 33 to military looting, and 9 to other robbery, with 4 per cent unknown.

Eighty-nine per cent of Nanking's buildings suffered damage or destruction of which 2 per cent suffered from military operations, 24 per cent by fire, and 63 per cent by looting. Practically without exception the other 11 per cent were entered and robbed in some degree. Outside the wall, 62 per cent of the buildings were burned. The grand total of losses of buildings and contents for all sections was $246,000,000. (The figure was computed on the basis of the currency previous to the recent decline in Hong Kong dollars. At the old rate the Hong Kong dollar stood at approximately $0.309.) Of this $143,000,000 was outside the walls, $103,000,000 inside. Only 1 per cent of this was due to military operations, 67 per cent was due to fires, and 31 per cent to robbery.

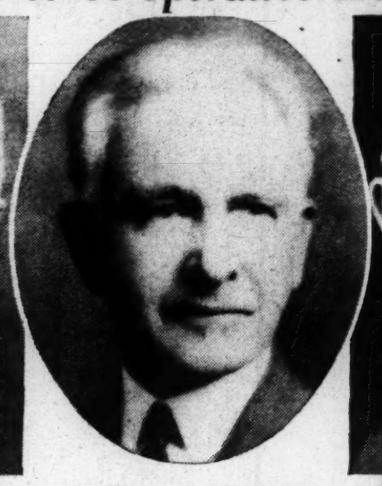
The agricultural survey attempted to cover the Ningshu area, six hsien or counties grouped around Nanking. The five types of losses reported totaled nearly $41,000,000 in the 4½ hsien south of the Yangtze, or $220 per family. The approximate annual income per family is only $289 so such an average loss is justly termed "a fearful blow." Buildings alone comprised 59 per cent of the total losses. There is need of seed and other things, and 133,000 members of farm families had not returned.

In a final comparison of city and farm, the observation is made that the farmer's basic capital for production (land) has not been destroyed, while many city people have lost all important material means of production. "The average farmer has left to him more to struggle with than the average denizen of Nanking in this year of distress."

The obvious relief needs are taken up in the final portion of the report. The importance of freedom of transport by water, rail, and highway is stressed, as is the lack of supplies at points needed. "Administrators of public welfare may well marvel at the endurance and self-reliance of the plain Chinese people," observes the report, "yet the price in health and in all opportunities of life has been heavy, and ought not to be further exacted."

Leaders of Co-operative Movement

E. R. Bowen
General Secretary of Co-operative League of U. S. A.



Dr. James P. Warbasse
Founder and President of Co-operative League

Howard A. Cowden
President of Consumers Co-operative Association.

Co-ops as Peace Factors Outlined at League Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The consumer co-operative movement was described as an important factor in the preservation of economic competition and the promotion of world peace, at the biennial congress of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., held here Oct. 12 to 14.

The League, as central educational agency of the consumer co-operative movement in the United States, represents 965,000 individuals in 1,770 of the strongest co-operatives. Two years ago, there were only 704,000 individual members. The co-operative movement in the Nation serves 2,000,000 members of 16,000 associations, with gross sales in 1936 of $2,700,000,000.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, founder and President of the League, pointed out that co-operative growth had been achieved without political activity, and urged members to keep the movement clear of political entanglements. American co-operatives had fared better at the hands of the Government than had co-operatives in other lands which were not so free from political tincture, he asserted.

The need for government would decrease as co-operation increased, Dr. Warbasse asserted. "Government is made necessary," he explained, "by the failure of the people to supply their wants and of themselves to solve their problems. Where business fails, government expands. In the consumers' co-operative movement, the people are building up their own business."

The co-operative movement was described by several speakers as a means to preserve competition in the face of a trend toward monopoly and trade agreements. Willis J. Ballinger, economic adviser to the Federal Trade Commission, told delegates competition must prevail if democracy is to be preserved.

E. R. Bowen, General Secretary of the League, described consumers' co-operation as "the most powerful economic organization in the world for plenty and peace."

Howard A. Cowden, President of the Consumers Co-operative Association, which was host to the convention, discussed international aspects of the movement. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society, Mr. Cowden said, in 1936 spent $10,000,000 for American products. From a regional grain-marketing co-operative in Enid, Okla., it purchased more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in the last year, he said.

Lutherans Strike Out at Communism

SANDUSKY, Ohio (AP)—The fifth biennial convention of the American Lutheran Church called upon members of the denomination to "oppose present day atheistic communism" and condemned "soulless capitalism" Oct. 19 with the adoption of a resolution presented by lay delegates.

The resolution said the convention recognized that the "ultimate aim of atheistic communism" is "the destruction of the Christian church and the overthrow of our government."

"We as vigorously condemn present day soulless capitalism which, through greed and lust for power, ruthlessly tramples upon rights of the working man," the resolution concluded.

Other resolutions adopted dealt with closer fellowship with the United Lutheran Church, and provided for conferences between American and United Lutheran Church committees toward eliminating "doctrinal and practical" differences which may now exist.

Dr. Emmanuel Poppen of Columbus, Ohio, was installed as President of the Church.

Church Group Elects

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Dr. Roger T. Nooe, Nashville, Tenn., was elected president Oct. 19 of the 1939 international convention of Disciples of Christ. Dr. Nooe succeeds Dr. Frederick D. Kerschner of Indianapolis, Ind.

Newark Heels Click On, But Great Seal Is Gone

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—No longer will unheeding heels tread on the Great Seal of the United States in the lobby of Newark's Federal Building. For nearly a year, indignant letters to all degrees of officials from President Roosevelt down to an Assistant Postmaster General have been sent—not to mention statements and speeches—since that day when the patriotism of Scoutmaster Stephen F. Walker was aroused at the sight of Post Office patrons tramping underfoot two large aluminum copies of the Seal of the United States.

Once the Scoutmaster, impatient at official inactivity, led a contingent of his troop into the building to stand guard around the seals. But finally—there was no official explanation—workmen removed the two seals and began replacing them with innocuous white marble stars.

Belgian King Visits Britain

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20 (AP)—King Leopold left today for a brief visit to England. He was accompanied by his sister, Princess Maria Jose of Piedmont.

Japanese Approach Strong Canton Defenses

HONG KONG, Oct. 20 (AP)—Japanese troops drove forward today in their hurried effort to reach Canton, but there were mounting indications that the Chinese defense at last was asserting itself.

A Japanese "mosquito" fleet of armed motorboats was reported skirting the South China coast to add a river assault to the overland drive. The invaders were seeking to advance from Sheklung, 50 miles east of Canton, and Tsengshin, a few miles north of Sheklung.

From these points, however, the Japanese faced what were regarded as the main lines of defense protecting the city. These fortifications, prepared over a period of three years, include well-placed machine-gun nests and an interlaced trench system.

Fully 120,000 Kwangsi and Kwangtung (Canton) Province troops manned this defense line, which Japanese must crack or outflank in their drive to reach Canton by Nov. 3, the twenty-second anniversary of the proclamation of Emperor Hirohito as Crown Prince of Japan.

The situation had its dangers for fast-moving Japanese columns which have penetrated 80 miles into the interior since the South China offensive started at Bias Bay Oct. 12. There were reports that Japanese communications had been cut at Waichow.

Military observers regarded the Japanese drive as extremely daring, since one successful flank attack by the Chinese might see the main Japanese units completely surrounded.

Chinese military authorities at Canton expressed confidence in the city's defenses. It was disclosed, however, that Government officials were evacuating the city in launches. Workmen began planting high explosives in factories to be set off if the Chinese are forced to give up the city.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 20 (AP)—Japanese military authorities announced last night the capture of Hwangshihkang, 50 air miles southeast of Hankow, in a three-hour assault by land forces and marines.

Hankow Loses Rikishas

HANKOW, Oct. 20 (AP)—This city of 800,000 lost one of its last means of transportation today with the departure for inland points of 15,000 jinrikisha pullers and their vehicles.

Most of the large junk fleet started up the Yangtze River, fleeing, like the rikisha coolies, the ever-growing threat of Japanese occupation.

Automobiles have been placed under the control of defense authorities. Hankow has no streetcars or busses.

Officials had promised the jinrikisha coolies food, pay, and employment elsewhere.

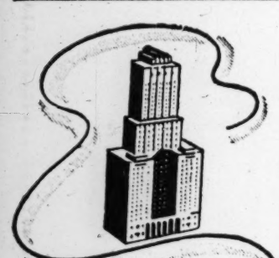
The exodus of civilian officials, although slowed down by the lack of two-wheeled carts progressed calmly and orderly, with the aid of thousands of human burden-bearers.

Ocean Road to Link East Coast Resorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 20—Work started this week on the $1,650,000 Ocean Highway connecting this city with other resorts along the Atlantic. The highway, with its six accompanying bridges across intervening inlets, will connect the summer resort areas scattered along the coast from Cape May, on the extreme point of the Cape, to Ocean City, which already has a direct connection with Atlantic City.

The project is financed by the PWA with $744,545 as an outright grant and the remainder a loan to the Cape May County Bridge Commission. It is scheduled for completion by March, 1940.



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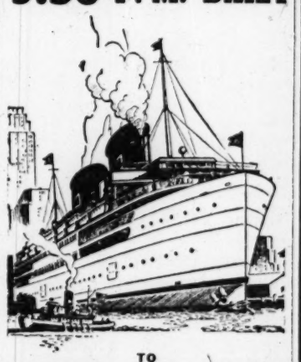

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Sizes 16 to 20 $16.50
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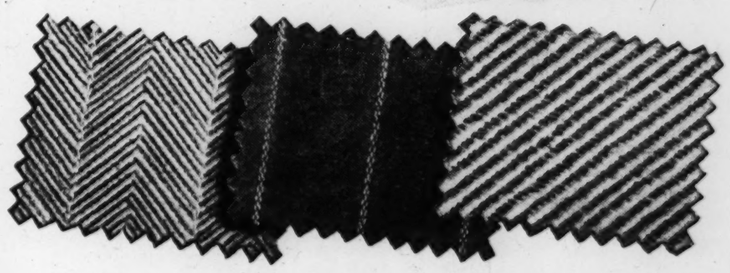

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1938

City of Boston Seeks Action In Curley Case

Parkman calls on court to dismiss appeal of ex-mayor and Santosuosso for extension of time.

Moving swiftly on Judge Harold P. Williams' acquittal late yesterday of Frederick H. Graves on the charge of testifying falsely as a key witness in the City of Boston's civil suit a year ago when former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso were ordered to pay back $50,000, plus interest, allegedly "improperly received by them in an $85,000 out-of-court settlement of a damage claim against the City," Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City, and Edward F. McClennen, special counsel in the equity suit in which restoration of a total of $62,625 was ordered, filed motions this afternoon to dismiss appeals taken by Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso, for which Judge Frederick W. Fosdick on Tuesday granted an extension of time for filing in the Supreme Court.

The appeals originally were to have been filed in the Supreme Court on Oct. 15. On that day the defendants appeared before Judge Fosdick and moved for a continuance of time for filing. Judge Fosdick granted the motion and set Nov. 15 as the date before which the defendants were to enter their appeals in the Supreme Court.

Counsel today holds that this action in granting the extension of time was outside Judge Fosdick's discretion and jurisdiction and exceeded the statutory limitation of appeal which ended this week.

Graves' acquittal of the perjury charge, brought in connection with his testimony before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, drew the comment of the Court that "although Graves is a perjured man and may be perjuring himself now, I cannot honestly say that I have an abiding conviction in the untruthfulness of his story, which I ought to have in order to find him guilty.

Reasonable Doubt

"In other words, I have a reasonable doubt and I feel that it is my duty to find the defendant not guilty."

The Court here referred to Graves' testimony repeating that which he gave last November before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick. In that court he said he had met the then Mayor Curley in a Washington hotel and after asking if settlement of the damage claim by the General Equipment Corporation against the city could not be effected, was in turn asked, "What's in it for me?" Graves testified he replied, "$40,000," and was instructed to "see Santosuosso and tell him to put it through."

In 1934, at a Boston Finance Commission hearing investigating the settlement, Graves told another story of the transaction. Two weeks ago he pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury in this connection and on this count was sentenced, yesterday, to serve 18 months in the House of Correction.

"A miserable mess on both sides," was Judge Williams' opinion of the testimony heard.

"You have got an unsavory situation here in Boston, arising out of this 1933 transaction because there is every indication and every inference to be drawn from the testimony that $30,000 has been taken by someone in this settlement. Certainly the $30,000 never

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

WCTU Groups Prepare For New War on Liquor

Massachusetts meeting notes upward trend of sentiment against the re-legalized traffic.

Rhode Island convention proposes an immediate drive against local and national abuses.

There is an upward trend of sentiment in the minds of the people of the United States of America, "a growing indignation," against the re-legalized liquor traffic because of the havoc it has wrought, members of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union declared today by resolution at the closing session of the annual State meeting, held in the First Baptist Church, Cambridge.

One evidence of this attitude in the present situation, the resolution continued, is the wide acceptance of the educational program of the W. C. T. U. Another is the victory of 5,000 out of 7,000 local option elections.

The resolution placed the convention on record as stating "the only way to lessen the evils of drink is to lessen the consumption of alcohol." In this connection it added, "We are convinced by multiplied proofs that the increase of tragedies resulting from the use of alcoholic beverages is intimately connected with the present politi-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Oct. 20—Swinging into action with greater vigor than ever, delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island dedicated themselves to move immediately against local and national liquor abuses.

Deplorable conditions brought about by drinking of intoxicants in this city and the State were brought to the attention of the delegates by the Rev. D. B. Lothrop, Pastor of the People's Baptist Church, in which the convention met. The situation was verbally pictured by Miss Rachel Palmer, National W. C. T. U. Director of Alcohol Education.

Discussing Cranston, R. I., where the "drys" have an exceptional opportunity of securing repeal of the liquor license laws at the next election, Mr. Lothrop said:

"There are saloons in this city where young people gather in great throngs for athletic events. There are eating places where liquor is

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Assembly Called To Approve Funds For Storm Relief

The first special session of the Massachusetts Legislature since 1933 will convene at the Statehouse on Oct. 26 to appropriate funds for hurricane and flood relief, under a call issued by Gov. Charles F. Hurley late yesterday.

It is anticipated that Governor Hurley will ask the legislators to provide approximately $20,000,000 for repair of damage done to State property and act upon the legislative proposals advanced by the Governor's Emergency Relief Commission in its report on conditions in Massachusetts following the Sept. 21 storm.

Cuts Red Tape

Legislative action will eliminate legal confusion which arose when the Executive Council allowed the various State departments to exceed their appropriations by more than $17,000,000 in the present emergency. It was found that little money was available in the State Treasury and that bankers were unwilling to lend money to the State under the Council program. It was insisted in various quarters that legislative action was necessary to provide funds legally.

The special session call, however, bears out the previous off-the-record statement of Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Emergency Relief Commission, who said the Council action was merely taken to provide some authority for the departments to create deficits until the Legislature was called in actually to provide the money. At that time he said a special session would be called when the Commission made its report.

First Since 1933

The forthcoming session is the first special meeting since that at which the Legislature adopted the State liquor control act in 1933 after meeting 27 days. In fact only four special sessions have been held since 1920 in Massachusetts. One was held in 1920 to revise the gen-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Contest Assured In Bay State By Vote Registration

More people will vote in the November State election than ever before in the Commonwealth's history, election officials forecast today, as reports of record-breaking registration of voters in many cities and towns reached the State House.

In Boston, in eight cities and towns of Greater Boston, in Springfield, New Bedford and Fall River, registration of voters since the September primary has boosted 1938 totals over 1936, even though in that year a national election was held which normally draws the greatest number of voters to the polls.

While State and City officials would not precisely forecast the vote for Nov. 8 this year, it was reported that the total vote may reach 2,000,000. In 1936 the total vote was 1,800,000.

Since the September primary, Boston has added nearly 29,000 voters, making the total registration today 363,797. This is 7,679 more than in 1936, when the total registration was 356,118—at that time the record. The figures are interpreted in political circles as showing that both independent and party voters are aroused by the present campaign, in which the Republicans seek to capture control of the State Government for the first time in eight years and at the same time hand a third straight defeat to former Gov. James M. Curley, Democratic nominee. Mr. Curley, on his side, seeks victory after a two-year absence from public office.

Democratic leaders are reported elated at the turnout of prospective voters in Boston. Some assert that of the 29,000 new voters, Mr. Curley will be supported by at least 20,000; some weeks ago it was predicted by the Democrats that a Boston registration over 360,000 would mean a Curley victory. Republicans, of course, do not concede this, maintaining that the Democratic Party, split by Mr. Curley's primary victory in September, will remain split through the election.

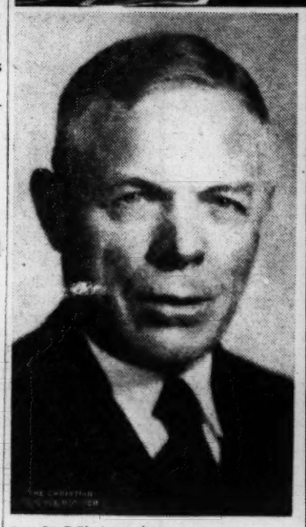
In Cambridge, where the referendum to remodel and reform the City Government under the program known as Plan E appears on the ballot, there is likewise expected a larger vote this year than two years ago. In the 1936 National election, 50,000 voted in Cambridge; this year it is expected as a result of heavy registration to reach 53,000.

Record Registration

Cambridge election officials announced the highest number of registered voters in the history of the city last night with more than 50,000 on the lists eligible to cast their ballot in the coming State election.

The record high was attributed to the concerted drives of both Republican and Democratic leaders and a keen interest in the Plan E manager form of government which will appear as a referendum.

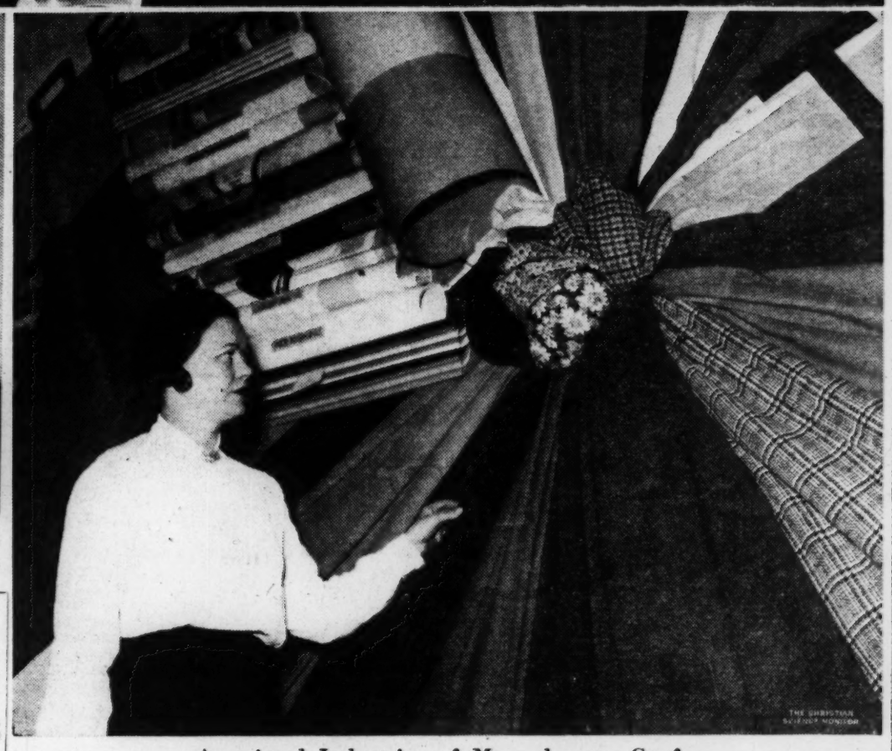
Industry Looks Squarely at Its Problems



By a Staff Photographer

William E. Dodd

Former Ambassador to Germany.



Associated Industries of Massachusetts Confer

Top (left to right): Cyrus S. Ching, Vice-President United States Rubber Company; Ira Mosher, Vice-President and General Manager American Optical Company; William M. Rand, President Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Charles R. Gow, President Warren Brothers Company, Cambridge; Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts. Bottom: Textile display at meeting of Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Truckers Tangle Ties Up Freight At Boston Piers

Freight coming to Boston's ocean terminals by truck was practically at a standstill today due to a jurisdictional dispute between two AFL unions.

In the organizing of the workers in the grocery warehouses, men employed in one large factory—yesterday planned to affiliate with the International Longshoreman's Association of which James J. O'Malley represented the cargo checkers.

Nicholas Morrissey of the Truckers' Union AFL, contending that the warehousemen should be connected with the Truckers' Union, today ordered that no freight be moved by union truck men to piers where union checkers are employed.

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, conferred with the two union men, and an adjustment is expected by tonight. Meanwhile, truck freight was diverted to New York today, and freight sent to Boston was stored temporarily in the warehouses.

RCA-Westinghouse Face $350,000 Suit

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Royal Moulding Company of Providence filed suit today for $350,000 in Federal District Court against the Radio Corporation of America, Radio Corporation of America Manufacturing, Inc., a subsidiary, and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, alleging that destructive competition and monopolistic practices of the defendant corporations in 1935 ruined its profitable business in the manufacture and sale of radio tube bases.

Business in Massachusetts Seeks Labor Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

technical advances of the past year by member firms as embraced in the so-called "Merit Court," consisting of products awarded prizes by the organization.

The three groups, Government, labor, and industry, each stressed the need for it to yield something in order that co-operation and unity might replace strife, and that business recovery might, in its turn, be placed on a firmer footing.

Mr. Ching, who also addressed the convention last year, declared that business men must cease setting themselves up as a class in their organizations, must win and deserve the confidence of their employees and establish an atmosphere of co-operation and mutual pride in the factory's product.

"If you take care of that," he added, "you don't have to worry so much about the particular kind of organization which employees suggest to represent them."

Labor Takes Liberal View

Labor's spokesman, William E. G. Batty, New Bedford textile union leader and a Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor, urged labor to live up to its contracts and fulfill its responsibilities to "industry, the public, the Government and, finally, to labor itself."

Congressman John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, a prominent New Dealer, said:

"All of us should approach our problems from a tolerant and understanding viewpoint. The good flowing therefrom will quickly bring about the compromising of conflicting feuds and the establishment of policies . . . that will result in the national unity that is absolutely necessary for success."

Mr. Harriman, who is a Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and industrial representative of this country at the International Labor Office in Geneva, among his many posts of importance, described, with words of evident praise, labor conditions he and the other members of the Roosevelt Commission found abroad last summer.

Mr. Dodd placed much of the blame for the rise of Naziism and Fascism in the world on policies of the democracies in the decade following the World War. He maintained, however, it is not too late to correct these policies and thus avert an almost universal sweep of autarchian policies. Among his proposals was an economic boycott of nations that "violate their solemn treaty obligations" or go to war "to seize other nations' territory."

Harvard Group Keeps Plan E Before Public

Lampoon troops in march on Cambridge have brief but stirring encounter with councilman

Harvard students, in newspaper editorials and in demonstrations calculated to picture the proposal of the Cambridge City Council—that Harvard University be made a separate municipality—as a farcical scheme, continued today to keep the drive for Plan E well before the public.

As it happens, the Harvard Lampoon staff is currently conducting its initiations of new candidates. This morning the candidates were "mobilized" in Harvard Yard on the Cambridge "border." A red Swastika flew over the Lampy building.

Several hundred students gathered in the Yard to see the fun, and followed the Lampy "troops" when they "marched" on Cambridge. It chanced that Cambridge City Councilman Michael A. Sullivan was passing along Massachusetts avenue in his car. He noted the "march" and demanded to know whether the "troops" had a parade license.

Several Exchanges

This obstruction on the part of the forces of democracy ired the "oppressed minorities" (numbering about 300), and there were several exchanges of ultimatums before Col. Charles R. Apted, chief of the Harvard Yard police, persuaded Councilman Sullivan to drive on before the students indulged in one of their riots. This, the Councilman did after threatening to bring charges against the students for marching without a license.

In the meantime, today, Harvard officials refrained from comment concerning City Council charges that the University is sponsoring Plan E as a Communistic plot to gain control of the city and use it for governmental experimental purposes. The Plan E Committee, which is headed by Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, has denied any connection with the University.

In the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate newspaper, the City Council was editorially taken to task for its opposition to Plan E, the referendum on the November ballot which provides that Cambridge shall be governed by a Council-Manager form of Government elected by proportional representation.

Hope for Defeat

"The City fathers hope," the Crimson editorially observed, "that a City Manager form of Government will be defeated at the polls, thus preserving their own lucrative positions."

During the day the Harvard Lampoon, humorous undergraduate publication, organized a troupe of seven "storm troopers," and raised the "state of Lampoon" flag over its editorial offices as protest demonstrations against "both municipalities"—the University and the City. The "storm troopers" demanded that a plebiscite for the Harvard undergraduate minorities be held.

That Plan E proponents would offer a strong rebuttal to the City Council attacks was expected in Cambridge today when Plan E headquarters announced that Dean Landis will speak over radio station WAAB, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Landis will speak from Washington where he is serving on President Roosevelt's railway mediation board.

The Harvard Crimson in its news columns today suggested that the $500 appropriated by City Council to investigate the alleged false registration of 2,000 students as voters—as the Council has charged—will not be spent for this purpose but will be used in regular activities in the Cambridge election department. Spokesmen for the Council at City Hall, however, denied this statement by the Crimson and said the money would be expended for the investigation.

Thebaud Leads As Third Race Is Called Off

ABOARD SCHOONER GERTRUDE THEBAUD OFF GLOUCESTER (via Radio Telephone), Oct. 20 (AP)—The third scheduled race of the three-out-of-five series for the International Fishermen's Trophy between the Canadian defender, Bluenose, and the Gloucester challenger, Gertrude L. Thebaud, was called off at 1:48 p. m. (E. S. T.), today because of lack of wind. The vessels had covered aproximately 22 miles of the 36-mile course.

Thebaud had held the lead since near the start and was about a mile ahead of Bluenose when the latter dropped out of the race at 1:24 p. m. The race had to be completed within six hours, and there was no chance of accomplishing it in the very light air. Each vessel has one victory to date, and one previous race was a failure because of lack of wind.

Capt. Cecil Moulton, who often has taken her to the fishing banks, was at Thebaud's wheel, replacing her regular master, Capt. Ben Pine, indisposed.

A few minutes after the start, Bluenose surged past Thebaud to windward of the challenger. The light going apparently was much to the liking of the defender.

A half-hour after the start, Thebaud drew up on even terms with Bluenose. They were beam to beam, about three vessel lengths apart.

The course was twice around an 18-mile triangle, the first leg, east by north, being a run before the breeze.

Thebaud led the defender by a half-minute at the six-mile mark—first leg of the 36-mile race—making the distance in about an hour, which meant the schooners would have to maintain that pace to finish within the time limit of six hours.

The sea was very smooth and the breeze, if anything, lighter than at the start, probably not exceeding six miles an hour.

The second leg was a close reach of six more miles.

At the 12-mile mark Thebaud had a lead of about eight or nine lengths over the big salt banker from Lunenburg, N. S. The Gloucester boat reached the second marker about two hours after the start.

The breeze again lightened and the boats were making poor time and they headed for the third marker.

The tables have been turned since Thebaud and Bluenose last met. It had been thought that Bluenose was the heavy weather boat and Thebaud the light, but the last two races, and several unsuccessful attempts to sail a conclusive contest, showed that reverse was the case.

Rear-End Motors Urged to Reduce Road Accidents

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Maine State Safety Conference was told today that "so long as we continue to put an operator behind six or eight feet of unnecessary and obstructive engine hood, we cannot reasonably expect any great reduction in the ratio of automobile accidents."

Atherton N. Hunt, of Boston, member of the Massachusetts Safety Council, in a prepared address, advocated rear-engined automobiles permitting the driver to sit "right up in front."

A demonstration of such a "driver-in-front" car, under sponsorship of Arthur W. Stevens, Boston, member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, was a conference feature.

Vermont Planning Board To Study Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 20—The State Planning Board, at the request of Gov. George D. Aiken, is investigating Vermont streams which caused damage in last month's flood to secure information for the Legislature as a basis for a State flood control program which would be under the jurisdiction of a State agency.

At present Vermont has no department or agency charged with responsibility and jurisdiction over the State's water resources. Studies along this line from a purely State point of view as well as from that of the interstate flood control program on the Connecticut River, have been conducted by the Planning Board.

Many New Faces to Appear In Connecticut Assembly

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20—A General Assembly with many new faces and with perhaps half its membership serving for the first time as lawmakers will meet in Connecticut in January. Party caucuses to nominate candidates for the House and Senate, completed this week, have brought the downfall of an unprecedented number of legislative veterans.

Of the Republican delegation of 167 members in the 1937 House of Representatives, barely half survived to secure renominations. Changes in the Democratic ticket are in about the same proportion. Political repercussions from the Waterbury grand jury investigation, leading to the arrest of Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, and more than a score of others in both Democratic and Republican circles, are partially responsible for the legislative shakeup.

Seen also in the caucus results is evidence of ferment in Republican ranks. The revival which Republican leaders claim has occurred within their Party has evidently extended to the country districts and to small town politics.

The 1939 House, expected as usual to be Republican-controlled, should be a good place for the launching of new political careers. Several major committee chairmanships will be open. The speakership and the posts of Republican and Democratic leader are all unsettled.

Aside from the mere mechanics of organizing a "freshman" Legislature, the next Assembly will face a number of extremely important situations. The first of these, intensified by the September hurricane, is likely to be finance.

Under Connecticut's new budget law, the incoming Governor is responsible for sending to the Assembly a completed budget bill, recommending appropriations for every department, and such tax measures as are necessary to raise this revenue.

Governor Wilbur L. Cross, who in July trimmed the current year's budget closely, has already indicated that present State revenues will not suffice for another two years. Towns in the hurricane district, hard hit by loss of property values on which to levy real estate taxes, are expected to come to the Legislature demanding assistance. Almost inevitable is another fight over a new tax, incomes or sales.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Light rain is possible this afternoon and early tonight, followed by partly cloudy tonight and Friday, slightly colder; moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light rain in north portion tonight and Friday; colder tonight and in north portion Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder preceded by light rain in southeast portion tonight; Friday fair, colder in east portion.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Friday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and colder tonight and Friday, preceded by light rain tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west winds over north portion and moderate west over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday, preceded by light rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	60	Minneapolis	34	32
Bermuda	74	70	New Orleans	72	72
Chicago	42	40	New York	60	60
Denver	36	24	Norfolk	66	64
Helena	24	24	Philadelphia	60	60
Kansas City	40	38	St. Louis	46	46
Los Angeles	58	56	SanFrancisco	56	54
Miami	79	70	Washington	60	58

High Tides at Boston

A—7:39 a. m., Oct. 20.
B—Minimum, Oct. 19.
Thursday, 8:46 p. m., height, 10.6 feet.
Friday, 9:11 a. m., height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:24 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Yankee Fable," new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me" musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—
"Garden of the Moon," featuring Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also Jane Bryan and Ronald Reagan in "Girls on Probation." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Daughters," with John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn and the three Lane sisters. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable, Eleanor Whitney and John Ariedge. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Carey. Also "Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Fay Bainter.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Mexico." "Fun with Rube Goldberg." "Trailing the Jaguar." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "The Seeing Fingers." Tomorrow: "Color-Tour to Siam," "The Mystery of Marshal Ney," Pete Smith on "Football," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Kingdom for a Horse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Gladiator," starring Joe E. Brown. 2:09, 5:15, 8:20. Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:46, 6:52, 9:53.

Uptown—
"Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15. Tomorrow: "Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. Also "Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, and Alice Faye. Also a new March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Strand—
Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young in "Three Comrades." Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with Janet Chapman and John Litel.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein," 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15.

Exeter—
Preston Foster and Madge Evans in "Army Girl," 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30.

State and Orpheum—
Holding over Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tremont—
"Having Wonderful Time," featuring Ginger Rogers. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with David Niven and Loretta Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Four's a Crowd." 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Safety in Numbers," with the Jones Family. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also March of Time. 1:40, 4:15, 6:40, 9:15.

Repertory—
Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Joy of Living." Also "You and Me," featuring George Raft and Sylvia Sidney. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Held over for another week. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto," 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Other Events

Tremont Temple—
"Fiesta Mexicana," presented by Mexican musicians and dancers in costumes. Angell J. Mercado, director. Arturo Cortes, tenor. 88 Tremont Street. Last performance tonight 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30.

Ina Claire in New Comedy

The Arts in Boston

A rather dismal little farce-comedy was submitted at the Colonial last night as the newest vehicle for the comedic talents of Ina Claire. Called "Yankee Fable," and contrived by Lewis Meltzer, it tells how a clever New York matron by feminine wile detained Sir William Howe in her Murray Hill mansion until Washington had time to reconstruct his lines after his defeat.

It is a neat idea, employed to advantage previously notably by Robert Sherwood in "The Road to Rome." In its present setting, it might have made a good drama, a good farce, a good light comedy, or a good musical play. Mr. Meltzer, unhappily, seems to have been unable to decide just what to do with it. The treatment in writing and production is mostly farcical, with interludes of sentiment, satire, and patriotic melodrama. The characters are puppets and the action is implausible. The lines are not bright enough to encourage us to forgive defects. In fact they are for the most part on the dull side, and there are many tedious stretches.

With the material they had the performers did perhaps as well as could be expected. Miss Claire's personal charm and her technical expertness were in evidence, but even she could not pull the piece up. John Williams as Howe seemed understandably bewildered. What can an actor do, for example, when as commanding general he is required by an author to submit to insolence not only from subordinates but from a housemaid? It must be difficult to maintain an air of authority under the circumstances.

The rest of the company did what they could, but it was inevitable that there should be uncertainty and flagging in the performance. The audience applauded politely.

L. A. S.

Youth at Symphony Hall

Yesterday afternoon Symphony Hall was invaded by youth, almost 2,500 strong, for the first concert of a series of three to be conducted by Wheeler Beckett. Under his baton were 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and this first program listed compositions under the general heading of "Music Inspired by Love": the Mozart Overture to "Il Seraglio," the first movement of the Beethoven Symphony No. 6, Tchaikovsky's Overture "Romeo and Juliet," César Franck's "Cupid and Psyche," the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde" by Wagner and "Finlandia" by Sibelius.

Having supplied his young audience with ample program notes prior to the concert, Mr. Beckett could devote the hour and a half to the music itself, interspersing it with brief remarks calculated to increase the enjoyment of his listeners. Although these concerts were designed for young people of high school years, there nevertheless were several bus loads of youngsters obviously from the grades, and while it was not to be expected that they would accept musical fare more suitable for their older brothers and sisters, it is greatly to their credit that they showed very slight impatience. These potential patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra could have been an example to some of their elders in the matter of silence during the performance of the music.

As for the actual performances, they were a success. Mr. Beckett is a young man of energy. His beat is decisive, his phrases clear cut. Yesterday's interpretations revealed no great finesse, but they were faithful to the composer's intentions. The series of concerts which he has organized, with very evident knowledge of exactly what he desires them to accomplish, should prove increasingly interesting to his audiences. He selects material which in a few instances might be open to question, as for instance, the Mozart number which opened the program, yet with players of undisputed virtuosity under his direction, even a child must have recognized the excellence of the performance, especially if he were a member of his school orchestra or band. It would seem that Mr. Beckett had started something distinctly worth while here in Boston, and the enthusiasm of the response yesterday must indeed have been encouraging to him.

G. M. S.

Fiesta Mexicana

Angell J. Mercado led his excellent band of Mexican musicians, singers and dancers through their second Boston concert, yesterday at Tremont Temple. It was a varied and entertaining program. Particularly was one impressed with the musicianship of the individual players in the small orchestra.

The program was divided into three parts. High point of the first group was "Karaball," by E. Lecuona, which was described on the program as an "Afro-Cuban" number. This composition walked slowly on an interesting bass rhythm, while a lyric melody danced overhead.

The second part of the program opened with "Dime," a melodic study in a series of differing rhythms, by Mercado-Curiel. Sarita Mercado demonstrated her extraordinary agility with a salterio solo arranged from Duran's Waltz in E Flat. It was in this group, also that Mr. Mercado's two singers appeared to best advantage—Arturo Cortes (tenor) with Morejon's "Amor de Arlequin," and Lolita Valdez (soprano) with Delgado's "Las Mariposas."

"Jota," danced by Luis and Josefina Ojeda, although a Spanish country dance, bore a curious resemblance in rhythmic structure to certain Scottish folk dances. Ricardo Castro's "Valse Caprice" served Mr. Mercado—though perhaps not itself—to exploit the various soloists in his orchestra. They all performed well.

The third group was the least interesting. Its Aztec adaptations seemed not to fit Mr. Mercado's type of instrumentation. As for "La Cucaracha," it had had the life arranged out of it. Any description of the closing number, "Fantasia Azteca," would probably be inadequate. Perhaps we had better just let it go as colorful. Outside of this indiscretion, Mr. Mercado and his players offered delightful entertainment. The program will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

J. D. B.

Deanna Durbin—Winter in April

Movies of Moment

If you haven't yet seen "If I Were King" or "Too Hot to Handle," you have a reprieve of another week. The first film, with Ronald Colman as François Villon and Basil Rathbone as Louis XI, is being held over at the Metropolitan, and the State and Orpheum are continuing with the other one, which stars Clark Gable and Myrna Loy.

Two new bills are provided for those who have seen everything else in the local cinema palaces. The Keith Memorial submits Deanna Durbin's new vehicle, "That Certain Age," and the Paramount and Fenway offer Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay in "Garden of the Moon."

If you are fond of horror stories, you may get a double dose of them at the RKO-Boston, where Boris Karloff's "Frankenstein" and Bela Lugosi's "Dracula" are being revived on the same bill. And need we say that "Moonlight Sonata," with Paderewski, is in its twenty-second week at the Fine Arts? A new sound mechanism has been introduced at this theater to improve the reproduction of the piano tone. Also on the bill is the latest "March of Time."

Schoolgirl Romance

"That Certain Age," Miss Durbin's fourth picture, presents her "as a 15-year-old girl undergoing the first pangs of schoolgirl romance when she falls romantically in love with a man many years her senior." Miss Durbin is seen as the daughter of a newspaper publisher, and the object of her affections is a foreign correspondent played by Melvyn Douglas. Her romance is broken up when she hears that he has a wife, and she returns to her childhood friend, Jackie Cooper, and consoles herself by helping to stage a show for the Boy Scouts.

The early reviews have been favorable. The magazine Time, referring to Miss Durbin as "the cinema's ablest specialist in roles of school-age girls since Mary Pickford," says that she has a "thoroughly mature soprano voice." "Almost equally important," it continues, "is her unique ability to make material which might be either saccharine or morbid seem not only wholesome but reasonably pleasant." And Variety's Hollywood correspondent is complimentary in these words: "Love comes to Deanna Durbin in 'That Certain Age,' and her transition from childhood into adolescence is a beautiful piece of picture making and entertainment which will make a mound of money and give the New Universal another big push ahead. This is a very important picture in Miss Durbin's career, for herself and as an asset to the company."

The cast includes also Irene Rich, John Halliday, Juanita Quigley, Jackie Searl, Charles Coleman, Nancy Carroll, and Peggy Stewart. After previews last night, the film begins regular showings today.

The companion feature is a madcap item called "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," in which Joe Penner appears as leader of a college swing band who becomes a synthetic football star with the aid of the daughter of the college president. He is assisted by June Travis, Richard Lane, and Ben Alexander.

Swing

"Garden of the Moon," at the Paramount and Fenway, based on a Saturday Evening Post short story by H. Bedford Jones and Barton Browne, is described as a musical comedy with a swing band for background and a Los Angeles night club for locale. The action concerns a feud betwen the band leader, John Payne, and the hotel manager (Mr. O'Brien). According to a report by the Women's University Club of Los Angeles, the film is "light, hilarious at times, farcical always and fairly entertaining."

On the same bill is "Girls on Probation," which the Motion Picture Review Digest summarizes as "a social drama which portrays the heartbreak and tragedy which follows an innocent girl who chooses bad friends and is placed on probation." Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan, Anthony Averill, Sheila Bromley, and Henry O'Neill are in it.

Amusements

BOSTON

DARTMOUTH vs. HARVARD

SEATS NOW $1.65, $2.20, $3.30

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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

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Wellesley Hills AIR CONDITIONED

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Tyrone ● Alice ● Don

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DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK

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MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Cir. 6-4363. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75

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Funds to Oppose Tax Cut Appeals Sought in Quincy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 20—Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy today requested the City Council Finance Committee to recommend the immediate appropriation of $5,000 to fight appeals for tax reductions aggregating $6,000,000 pending before the State Supreme Court and the State Board of Tax Appeals.

The Mayor said the money was needed by the City Law Department, which has already spent $1,700 this year on the defense of tax appeals.

The requests for deductions in valuations are by some of the city's largest real estate owners, including the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, seeking a reduction of approximately four and three quarter millions in assessments totaling more than ten millions; the Old Colony Railroad, which has brought 78 cases of appeal seeking reductions totaling one and a quarter millions in assessments, and the Granite Trust Company, protesting a valuation of $650,000 on their Quincy Square office building, seeking a tax reduction of $200,000. Mayor Burgin said the city must maintain its assessments in order to prevent a large reduction in valuations.

Boston Aids Development Of 'Good Neighbor Fleet'

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's port, though lacking the new passenger service to the east coast of South America, at least has a new passenger traffic office to develop business on the "Good Neighbor Fleet" of three liners that are soon to ply between New York and South American ports.

The new department is being established by the Boston office of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., recently named managing operators of the American Republics Line. Timothy D. Cashman has been made New England passenger agent. He is a native of Boston and was formerly with the American Express Co., and with Thomas Cook & Son.

The line was formerly a freight service only but now caters to both freight and passenger traffic, because of allocation by the Maritime Commission of the three electric drive liners that formerly were in the intercoastal service. The vessels have been renamed Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina, formerly being known as California, Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Route of New Service

Sailings from New York, of the passenger liners, begin Oct. 22, and are to be fortnightly thereafter, calling at Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, in Brazil; Montevideo in Uruguay and Buenos Aires in Argentina. The round trip voyages consumes 38 days, including a call, northbound, at Trinidad.

All three boats have been thoroughly modernized and classed by the American Bureau of Shipping as A-1E, their highest rating, according to A. Douglas Cook, general agent for New England. Each boat is more than 600 feet in length and has a displacement of 32,000 tons. All staterooms are outside, equipped with beds and hot and cold running water. By elarging many staterooms, the passenger capacity has been decreased from 650 to 400 and deck space has been greatly increased. Dining rooms are air-conditioned.

Addition of these three luxury liners to steamship service to the east coast of South America, is one of the most important steps in cementing the good-will, trade relations and a better understanding among the citizens of North and South America, according to Mr. Cook.

Leon Stone

Legislature to Appropriate Storm Funds

(Continued from Page 11)

eral laws, the session lasting 16 days. In 1930 a three-hour session was held to comemorate the tercentenary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, while in 1931 a 46-day session was held to consider revision of compulsory automobile liability insurance rates.

The Moynihan Commission, of which Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole and William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, are members, estimated total storm damage in Massachusetts at a minimum of $300,000,000. Included in this figure was an estimated $16,022,412 damage to State property, $17,858,554 to public property in 188 cities and towns out of the 351 in the Commonwealth, crop destruction totaling $10,096,000, and forest and woodland damage totaling $150,000,000.

Seven Proposals

The seven proposals of the Moynihan Commission are:

1. Legislation enabling State departments and public agencies to enter legally upon private property without the consent of the owner when public necessity requires such action.
2. An act empowering the State Department of Public Works to supervise and control streams, rivers, waterways, dams, and private bridges throughout Massachusetts, and to supervise building of all private dams and bridges.
3. Legislation enabling storm-damaged industries to obtain financial assistance directly or indirectly through public funds for rehabilitation purposes.
4. Centralization of the existing radio communications system and development of a State radio communication department.
5. Mandatory placing underground of all power lines in future construction and gradual removal of existing overhead wires and cables.
6. Governor and Executive Council to urge the Federal Government to speed its flood control program.
7. Continuation of the Emergency Relief Commission to act as a clearing house for information and advice and to centralize reconstruction and relief activities.

Convent

(Continued from Page 11)

served and where women and young people may acquire the taste for intoxicating drinks. Some of these places have been licensed over the protest of citizens of the community and over the adverse vote of our City Council."

Speaking on conditions in general, the clergyman continued by attempting to show how interests which sought the repeal of prohibition are allowing liquor evils to continue under government regulation.

"The saloons are here," he said. "Bootlegging continues. Crime is more terrible than ever. Drinking is everywhere on the increase." He further stated that drunken driving has become "the most ghastly menace to life and limb ever known off the battlefield of war."

The gathering, largest in years, also heard Miss Palmer assert that 56 per cent of all the college students of the nation use alcohol to some degree. She urged that the W. C. T. U. educational program be taken to the colleges in each State.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 214 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 9:20kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.
Pittsfield—Series programs, week, Nov. 1, WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week, Oct. 31, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Springfield—Week Dec. 5, WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Oct. 21, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Nov. 12, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T. 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave) 6.07mc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "The Call of Far Horizons": talk.
8:00 WNAC Rudy Vallee's variety hour: Raymond Massey in scene from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"; Hiram Sherman, comedian, from "Sing Out the News," in sketch, "Plaza-3-4783"; orchestra.
8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc), "L'Heure Symphonique": recordings of Schumann's Symphony in E Flat.
8:00 WEEI Kate Smith's Variety Hour: Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris in scenes from "Brother Rat"; V. M. I. Glee Club; "Aldrich Family" sketch: Abbott and Costello, comedians; choir; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC "Good News of 1939": Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Joan Crawford; Judy Garland and Walter Pidgeon; Billie Burke; Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC "Music Hall," with Bing Crosby, master of ceremonies; Bob Burns, comedian; Joan Bennett; Walter Connolly; Johnny Mercer; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ "People I Have Known": Ransom Sherman, master of ceremonies; sketch with Loretta Poynton; Bill Thompson, comedian; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI Address, Lamont du Pont, industrialist, on "The Business Program," from Associated Industries of Massachusetts banquet.
10:30 WEEI "Americans at Work": interviews with telephone operators.
10:30 WAAB Henry Weber's "Concert Revue": soloists; octet, and orchestra, in Lehar program.
11:15 WBZ Recorded program: Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, by Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist; Beethoven's Quartet in D Major, by Budapest Quartet.

Election Speakers

Democratic:
6:45 WAAB James M. Curley.
8:30 WBZ F. J. Manning, for J. M. Curley.
9:00 WBZ Democratic State Committee rally, from Springfield.

Republican:
6:25 WBZ Republican State Committee.
6:45 WNAC R. G. Wilson, Jr.
7:00 WEEI Joseph McElroy.
7:15 WAAB Republican State Committee.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Music; Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport report	"Spy Trials"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport report	Sport reports
5:30	Comment; music	"Jon Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong" sketch	Sport report	Studio speaker
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15	"Bowie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Crossroads Hall"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Political talk	Dance Orchestra
7:00	Political talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Joe Penner; Ben Pollack's Orch.	Dick Gasparre's Orch. Football comment	Commentator "Don't You Believe It"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra "Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch. Freddie Green's Music
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	"Old Gray Mare Comes	**Vallee Hour: with Conn.**	"The Green Hornet"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:15	**Jack Miller's Or.; chestra; Ted**	Back"; drama Political talk	**Yankees; Raymond Massey; Hiram Sher-**	dramatization "Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Commentator Talk
8:30	**Straeter Choir**	Musicale	**man, comedian**	Wallenstein	"Sweet Music"; sports
8:45					
9:00	Major Bowes' Hour	Political talk	**"Good News of 1939"; variety program with Robert Young, m. c.; guests; orchestra**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans of the World War
9:15	Major Bowes' Hour	Political talk		'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or	"Hand of Destiny"
9:30	Major Bowes' Hour	Political talk		We Want a Touchdown	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45	Major Bowes' Hour	Political talk		football quiz program	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00	Associated Indus-	'People I Have Known';	**Music Hall: Bing Cros-**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15	tries Banquet	orchestra; soloists	**by; Bob Burns; orch.;**	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30	**"Americans at**	'People I have Known';	**Joan Bennett; W. Con-**	Concert Revue; soloists;	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45	**Work"; interviews**	orchestra; soloists	**nolly; J. Mercer**	chorus; Harry Weber's	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Orchestra	Sports
11:15	Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Crawford's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	Talk: "Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Bill Elliot	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion commentator
9:15	"Magic Hour"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade'; Variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Show with R. Sherman	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk; pol. talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	**"Nation's School of the**	Studio speaker; music
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	**Air"**	Studio talk
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Studio talk	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Carolyn Pryce	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	W. Peterson, baritone
11:15	R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbillies	Gospel Songs
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; Musicale; talk	'Young Widder Brown'	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	News Service	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; stocks	"Magic Hour"	Laying B. U. Corner-	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	'Voice of the Farm'	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Home Chas. R. campus	News; music
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian musical program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	'Musical Mailbox'
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	'Checkerboard Time'	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Patricia Carroll, songs
1:45	Hymn recital	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Harmony team
2:00	News	"Betty and Bob"	**"Music Appreciation**	"Two on a Shoestring"	K. and B. Arnold, songs
2:15	"Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Hour"; Dr. Walter**	"As You Like It"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:30	**"American School**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	**Damrosch, conductor;**	Sport report	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
2:45	**of the Air"**	"Betty Crocker"	**lecture; orchestra**	Sport report	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00	'Syncopation Piece'	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Harvard University vs.	Sport reports
3:15	'Syncopation Piece'	"Continental Varieties";	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Brown Debate	Sport reports
3:30	Talk	orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Harvard University vs.	Sport reports
3:45	Harrisburg Revue	Forecast; news	"The Guiding Light"	Brown Debate	Sport reports
4:00	Rubbertown Revue	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	Rubbertown Revue	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Dramatic sketch	"Melody Four"	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Musicale; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Melody Four"	Sally Winston, songs
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Spy Trials"
5:15	The Boston Hour	A. Rollini's Orchestra	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; pol. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dance Orchestra
7:00	"Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Political talk	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Jack Haley with	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Ted Fiorito's Or	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"First Nighter";	Warden Lawes' Criminal	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15	drama	Case Histories	**prano; Robert Sim-**	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30	**Burns and Allen;**	"If I Had the Chance";	**mons; Frank Black's**	"Symphonic Strings"	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45	**Ray Noble's Orch.**	interviews	**Orchestra**	"Symphonic Strings"	Music; sports
9:00	**"Hollywood Hotel";**	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Organ and piano
9:15	**music and dra-**	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Dance Melodies
9:30	**matic program;**	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	Network program	Dance Orchestra
9:45	**guest stars**	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Network program	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00	"Grand Central	Maurice Spitalny's Or-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time";	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15	Station"; drama	chestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:30	Jack Berch's Music	Felix Knight, tenor	Commentator	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45	"Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	J. Crawford, organist	"Jazz Nocturne"	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15	Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saltonstall Puts Curley Claims In Glare of Record

From attendance at an evening's offering of gubernatorial rallies, one gathers the impression that candidates are dwelling a great deal more in the past than in the present or future.

This is particularly emphasized as both sides concentrate on demanding credit for past accomplishments in aiding and abetting so called "progressive" social and labor legislation.

The difficulty arises because a number of such laws were passed during 1935 and 1936 when James M. Curley, present Democrat gubernatorial candidate, was Governor and Leverett Saltonstall, was Speaker of the House.

Mr. Curley, claiming credit for the passage of the liberal legislation says, "I have repeatedly declared that until James M. Curley, as Governor in 1935 and 1936, forced the Republican-dominated Legislature to enact 28, liberal, humane, and progressive laws for the benefit of the working women and men of Massachusetts, progress had been blocked by the Republican majority in the House dominated by Leverett Saltonstall."

Without mentioning names Mr. Saltonstall replies, "as we listen to some of the political twaddle coming over the radio we must admit that falsehood and distortion can take many shapes."

In claiming credit for the same liberal legislation, he said:

"We hear on the one hand that the Republicans controlled the Legislature and therefore, if there is not a progressive law on our statute books with reference to any problem which the cunning mind of the orator can devise, then the Republicans must be held responsible.

"If, however, there are progressive laws on our statute books, then the same orator says they became law in spite of the Republican domination of the Legislature. Of course, anyone familiar with our state Government knows that unless and until the Legislature passes a law, there is no law for the Governor to sign."

Supplies for Loyalist Spain Leave Boston for New York

A truck carrying two tons of food products and clothing for the destitute civilians in Government Spain left Boston this afternoon for New York, where the materials will be put aboard the American relief ship, the Erica Reed.

A large part of the Boston donation, paid for chiefly by a sum contributed at the recent dinner for the Duchess of Atholl, represents New England industries. Shoes, cod liver oil, canned soups and vegetables, infant foods, bolts of woolen cloth and garments are local products.

The cargo of the Erica Reed will have a value of more than $250,000, contributed from all over the United States and Canada. The Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy have purchased 70,000 tons of wheat from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, to be shipped to Spain. A drive is being conducted throughout the Continent to raise an additional sum of $30,000 to complete the campaign to assist the sufferers in republican Spain. Boston's quota in the drive is $5,000, over 60 per cent of which has already been obtained. Funds and goods are still being collected by the Boston Committee at 581 Boylston Street.

Graves Freed and Sentenced

(Continued from Page 11)

reached the Brown Company (Ernest W. Brown, Inc., Graves' employers) in New York."

Favorably Impressed

Judge Williams stated he was "favorably impressed" by the testimony of Maj. Ralph I. Graves, a Treasury Department official and cousin of the defendant, tending to bear out Graves' contention that he met Mr. Curley in Washington.

Mr. Curley was not in court when the verdict was handed down. Reached last night at Pittsfield, he had this comment to make:

"To me, as a layman, it is, of course difficult to understand the intricacies of the law. How a self-confessed perjurer sentenced to 18 months for perjury, who admitted during the trial in which he was found not guilty, that he had perjured himself upon the witness stand, is adjudged innocent, is difficult to comprehend.

"The fact remains that Frederick H. Graves is, by his own admission, a self-confessed perjurer and as far as I am concerned this does not end the controversy.

"My libel suit against the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation, I trust, will be tried before election day. I am quite certain that this case, tried before a jury, will present the opportunity for a complete expose of the entire conspiracy to destroy James M. Curley."

Judge's Statement

Judge Williams' statement, in finding Graves not guilty, was as follows:

"I suppose I could take this case and the exhibits and deliberate on it further, but I question whether the result would be any more satisfactory to myself than the decision which I am about to render.

"I think in giving a decision in a case that is tried jury-waived, it is unwise to talk too much. At the same time, the parties are interested to some extent as to how a man should be able to arrive at a decision.

"I want to say, first of all, Mr. Doyle (Assistant District Attorney who prosecuted the case), that I don't think this case depends to any extent on the testimony of Capt. McCarthy and Mr. Crowley (of the Boston police department).

Unsavory Situation

"This is the way that I am led to find. You have got a miserable mess on both sides. You have got an unsavory situation here in Boston, arising out of this 1933 transaction; because there is every indication and every inference to be drawn from the testimony that $30,000 has been taken by someone in this settlement. Certainly the $30,000 never reached the Brown Company in New York. I need not go into that because Mr. Chamberlin (defense counsel) in his argument adequately covered the situation which the testimony shows obtained.

"I say you have a miserable situation on both sides because there is nothing that can be said in favor of the defendant, I am sorry to say so publicly in his presence, but it is perfectly apparent that he is a perjured individual, absolutely unreliable insofar as his word is concerned and apparently in many ways unable to repeat the same story twice, whether because he is telling something he cannot visualize or for some other reason.

"I find, as I intimated here to you yesterday, that he has used the situation to obtain money from various parties. Now, that is the background of this trial.

"Now, the court has a very narrow issue to decide: whether he can honestly say he is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the story Mr. Graves told before Judge Fosdick in that trial is an untruth. I am not called upon to pass upon whether Mr. Graves' story could properly be the basis for a claim in a civil suit.

"I am called upon to decide the question of whether or not the government has been able to convince me beyond a reasonable doubt of the untruthfulness of this story.

"Now, in reference to the Washington situation, you urge upon me the testimony of Mr. Silverman and you have commented on the testimony of Mr. Graves, the defendant, and Mr. Ralph Graves, his relative.

"My experience tells me that in looking back over the period—well, from now to that time, about five years, there is great difficulty in adequately visualizing anything which physically

Commerce and Finance

Canceling of Steel Price Cuts May End Buyers' Uncertainty

Business and Industry

Drop in Income Tax Collections In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Income tax collections declined about $9,000,000 in the first quarter of this fiscal year compared with the first three months of last year and a decrease was shown of $55,506,053 in all internal revenue, according to a report made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Corporation income taxes increased by $12,491,585 in the quarter over the period last year, while individual income tax payments declined by $21,475,182, making a decrease of $8,983,596.

Slump Causes Collection Drop

In September, a quarter income tax collection month, there was a similar decline, corporation income tax payments increasing by $11,439,492 over September last year, and individual collections dropping $18,711,890, making an over-all decrease of $7,272,397.

There was some surprise caused by the income tax decline in view of the fact that for most of the year these taxes had exceeded those collected a year earlier. The explanation of Treasury officials is that individuals in many instances probably have preferred to let their taxes go in arrears for the time being, paying interest on the amount due, owing to financial reverses. The drop was held due to poor collections rather than to a decrease in the amount due.

Reflecting the recent lull in business activity, there were declines of $21,228,021 in the amount of manufacturers' excise taxes collected in the first quarter of the current year compared with the similar period last year.

Estate taxes showed a drop of $24,582,825 over the first three months of last year.

Lower Taxes Drop

The big declines shown in September collections over that month last year were in manufacturers' excise taxes, $14,810,369, and liquor taxes, $4,852,206.

All internal revenue in the first quarter was reported as $1,395,256,558, compared with $1,450,762,511 in the first three months of the last fiscal year. In September internal revenue collections were $682,544,360, compared with $738,564,077 in September, 1937.

Liquor taxes in September amounted to $47,243,740; domestic distilled spirits taxes $20,478,846 and fermented malt liquor taxes, $22,170,460. Tobacco taxes amounted to $50,951,749, a decline of $296,233, and for the quarter, $152,844,059, a drop of $2,478,002. Cigarette taxes were $133,164,074 for the three months, a decline of $2,562,537.

Other important tax collections for the quarter were:

Miscellaneous taxes $24,519,964, a drop of $1,359,430. Social security taxes $166,307,311, a gain of $3,114,538. Excess profits taxes of $10,363,141, a gain of $4,634,998. Gift taxes $1,900,331, a gain of $770,180.

Treasury Bill Rate Drops to 0.018 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The average rate on the Treasury's weekly bill offering declined to 0.018 per cent for the bills sold Monday as against an average of 0.022 per cent last week. Secretary Morgenthau announced. For the third successive week there was at least one bid of 100, the announcement stated.

Of the $320,338,000 of the bills applied for, the Treasury accepted $100,028,000. The bids ranged from 10 to 99.994, equivalent to a rate of about 0.024 per cent, making the average price 99.995, or 0.018 per cent. Of the amount bid at the low price 9 per cent was accepted.

The bills will run 91 days. They are dated Oct. 19 and will mature on Jan. 18.

Pound, Wenchel to Address Investment Banking Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Dr. Roscoe Pound, former dean of Harvard Law School, and J. P. Wenchel, chief counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, have been added to the list of speakers at the convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Oct. 26-29, it was announced.

Mr. Wenchel will discuss recent proposals for eliminating the tax exempt feature of government and municipal bonds. David M. Wood, of the New York law firm of Thomson, Wood and Hoffman, is to discuss the same subject, it was previously announced, indicating that the investment bankers are undertaking to get both the Government's point of view and that of an outstanding authority on municipal law on this currently heated issue. Both speakers are to appear on the first day's session of the convention.

Dr. Pound, appearing at the closing session of the convention, will discuss recent trends in legislation from the standpoint of the student of political science.

Sugar Delivered to U. S. Markets Under Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported sugar delivered to American markets during the first nine months of 1938 under domestic marketing and import quotas totaled 4,824,766 short tons, raw value.

Deliveries during the like period last year totaled 5,260,866 short tons, raw value. Deliveries in September totaled 694,853 compared with 551,279 in the corresponding month last year.

Stocks of sugar held by cane refiners on September 30 were reported at 702,809 short tons, compared with 462,782 on the corresponding date last year.

Wall St. Sees on the Horizon Big Flood of New Deal Probes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is inclined to feel that, despite everything said to the contrary, Senator O'Mahoney's Temporary National Economic ("anti-monopoly") Committee is preparing after the election to impale American business like a butterfly on a railroad spike. The Committee's preparations have not yet become a market factor, at least among traders who talk, but this is only because the Senator has pledged that hearings won't get under way until after election.

But after that, fireworks are expected, for no one in Wall Street ever heard of a Washington investigation worth its salt that didn't produce fireworks that made it hot for Wall Street and business in general. The thought that this investigation will be confined to "fact-finding" is considered a harmless delusion which ignores the nature of the facts which the Committee is expected to find. They will be unpleasant to business.

May Be Swamped in Facts

Only hope rests in the fact that the tropismatic thoroughness of Washington economists in digging through "facts" will eventually bury the Committee in material. Everybody in Washington of a fact-gathering turn of mind is on the Committee—the Federal Trade Commission which took 72 volumes to go through the utility industry, the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has been so thorough about the investment trusts, and protective committees that its studies are between one and three years late already; and the Treasury and the Departments of Justice, Commerce, and Labor.

Already the Committee has sent out 400 questionnaires to insurance companies, merely of a preliminary nature, and 2,300 questionnaires to trade associations. It is making a special study of patents and alleged patent pools, particularly in the glass industry, and is reported looking into the matter of corporation proxies on which the SEC recently handed down a voluminous and what Wall Street deems a suffocating set of rules. For these last two unrelated items 89 subpoenas have already been handed out.

To Open the Economic Oyster

It is going extensively into income tax data, and studying price methods in the textile, oil, chemical, and foodstuffs industries. As a little side excursion it is reported dusting off the 19 volumes of 13,500 pages of findings of the Industrial Commission Survey of Trusts and Combinations made in 1900. There is talk about that the $400,000 appropriation may run out and a total of $2,000,000 may be needed.

Seventy-five bright young men are now at work. The results appear likely to rival the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror. Everybody who has a particular subject of investigation seems intent on getting the TNEC to look into it; they are expected to go into railroad rates and consider the desirability of rates more favorable to the Democratic South.

As a result, expectation here is that the Committee will emerge from its survey of all economic knowledge and its attempt to learn everything about everything, with the same preconceptions with which it first drew breath and plunged.

Roosevelt Started It

These preconceptions are indicated in the President's April 29 speech which started the thing. He said there is a growing concentration of economic power; that "the heavy hand of integrated financial and management control lies upon large and strategic areas of American industry"; that "interlocking financial controls have taken from American business much of its traditional virility, independence, adaptability, and daring—without compensating advantages."

He recommended a "thorough study of the concentration of economic power in American industry and the effect of that concentration upon the decline of competition. There should be an examination of the existing price system and the price policies of industry to determine their effect upon the general level of trade, upon employment, upon long-term profits and upon consumption.

"The effects of tax, patent and other government policies cannot be ignored." The men reported as having helped the President prepare this message were Homer Cummings, Thurman Arnold, Robert Jackson and Ben Cohen. And the secretary of the study is now Leon Henderson, brain-truster and one-time idea man for the WPA.

Of the Committee of 12, only one has a business career as a business man, Richard Patterson, Jr., representing the Department of Commerce. He is on the advisory board of the Chemical Bank, and trustee of the Central Savings Bank of New York and of the Provident Loan Society. There are three Senators and three Congressmen. Three of the others, Douglas, Oliphant, and Arnold, are lawyers, and the other two, Lubin and Henderson, are economists of the school fashionable in Washington today.

Taxes Seen Hurting Business Progress

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States said that the "threat of higher taxes and still higher taxes is a major deterrant to business progress."

In its bi-weekly survey, the organization of business men contended Congress could relieve apprehension by setting up an orderly fiscal program designed to avoid further budgetary deficits.

This could be done, it added, through the reduction of expenditures rather than through new and increased levies.

By correcting "obvious defects" in existing regulatory laws and by adopting a "more prudent" Governmental fiscal policy, Congress at its forthcoming session could make a positive contribution to enduring business recovery, the Chamber declared.

It enumerated these as subjects with which business would like to see the next Congress deal promptly:

Reduction of government expenditures, revision of the National Labor Relations Act, easing of restrictions governing the flow of investment capital, and a change in the Social Security Act to eliminate the next scheduled increase in payroll taxes.

Idle Funds Seen Big Market Factor

Current earning power is being capitalized by stock prices at about as high a price-to-earnings ratio as has ever existed, the United Business Service, Boston, points out in its latest weekly Report.

There appear to be two major reasons for the 50 per cent market advance from the spring lows. First and most important is the Government's financial policy. The situation is somewhat like that in 1927 when business was declining, but the stock market kept on rising. The answer lay in what was—for those days—the easy money policy of the Federal Reserve which brought on the credit inflation of 1928-1929. Today, we have even easier money, plus an outpouring of government funds which is piling up a tremendous pressure of idle money.

Secondly, with bonds at unprecedented high levels, no good alternative to stock investment is presented. Hence, those unwilling to hold deposits idle are being gradually forced into the market. Added to this pressure of idle money is the fact that business is improving and that earnings have unmistakably turned upward.

Baldwin Locomotive Has Gain in Orders Over 1937

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders taken in September by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries, including the Midvale Company, has been announced as $1,946,689, compared with $1,673,241 for September, 1937.

This brought the bookings for the first nine months of the year to $20,611,079, compared with $27,905,527 in the like period last year.

Ohio Power Issue Offered to Public

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. is offering an issue of $55,000,000 Ohio Power Co. first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds at 101½. The bonds mature in 1968.

At the same time, the company will issue $10,000,000 of 10-year, 3½ per cent promissory notes, representing bank loans.

Proceeds of the bond issue will be used by the American Gas & Electric Co., the parent organization, to redeem outstanding bonds.

Announcement of the issue marked another step in the autumn revival of corporate financing. Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois announced it was offering $80,000,000 in first mortgage bonds, also maturing in 1968.

Engineering Awards Sharply Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday amounted to $65,224,000, up 59 per cent over the corresponding week last year, the Engineering News-Record reported. This is the fourteenth consecutive week in which construction volume has exceeded its comparable 1937 level.

Cumulative construction awards for 42 weeks of 1938 to date total $2,182,024,000, an increase of 8.6 per cent over volume for the corresponding period of last year.

A comparative table showed:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Private	$15,021,000	$22,281,000
State Anx Munic	39,491,000	15,786,000
Federal	10,712,000	3,079,000
Total	$65,224,000	$41,146,000

North American Aviation Pays 40-Cent Dividend

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The board of directors of North American Aviation, Inc., voted a dividend of 40 cents a share of capital stock, payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 15.

President J. H. Kindelberger, in his report to the board, said "unfilled orders Sept. 30 amounted to $14,800,000, despite record deliveries of approximately $6,000,000 in the first nine month of 1938."

Mr. Kindelberger announced he will sail for England next week in connection with the company's foreign orders. An initial dividend of 12½ cents per share was paid in Dec. 1937.

Conference by Building Industry on October 20-21

WASHINGTON (AP)—John W. O'Leary, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, announced that a construction industry conference had been arranged to stimulate private building.

It will meet here on October 20 and 21.

Mr. O'Leary said one of the major questions before the conference would be the "disproportionate increase in public, as against private construction."

"This is an unhealthy trend and must be reversed if the country's prosperity is to be put on a solid and permanent basis," he declared.

Steel Sheet Price Cuts Rescinded By Big Producers

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The steel industry's "undeclared" price war which for the last week had industrial circles agog was abruptly terminated Wednesday by the action of a leading producer in canceling steep price cuts on a wide variety of steel products.

Other producers who had followed in the price slashing immediately withdrew concessions of $4 to $6 a ton which, without fanfare, had been offered to consumers in a grim drive for more business, and the steel price structure was restored to its form of last June.

Ending of the hot competitive drive, which had led some observers to gloomy conclusions the giant industry would remain deeply in the red for an indefinite time, was marked by a variety of unofficial explanations, but it was believed in informed quarters that the price cuts had achieved at least a part of their objective of giving the producers big order tonnages. This was indicated by reports from producing centers like Cleveland, Chicago, and Pittsburgh.

Talk of concessions on steel had been heard for several weeks, but the real crack came last week with the disclosure of a slash of $4 to $6 a ton on hot and cold rolled sheets for the automobile trade. In the readjustment today these products were among the first to be put back to the old price levels.

News of the withdrawal of the cuts was passed out quietly to steel consumers, just as they were advised of the slashes. The proceeding brought not a single word of official comment from any of the major steel companies.

The lines of automobile steel, so important to the producers, were put back where they had been, and the same action was taken on galvanized sheets in which a $4 a ton cut became known Wednesday, and on strip steel and several other products.

Early in the year steel makers found themselves facing pressure from Washington and other sources for price reductions "to stimulate steel consumption." Some spokesmen for the industry argued lower prices would merely increase the industry's losses and prove a doubtful stimulus to general business.

Nevertheless the industry did cut prices in June an average of $6 a ton and at the same time abandoned the old custom of price differentials between base shipping points.

Before this revision steel executives were represented as believing price cuts should be accompanied by a wage reduction, but no producer has so far pressed this point.

Confirming the re-establishment of the June level of steel prices, "American Metal Market" today says that producers are quoting hot rolled sheets at 2.15 cents a pound, cold rolled sheets 3.20 cents, hot rolled strip 2.15 cents, cold rolled strip 2.95 cents at principal basing points.

British Columbia's Industries Do Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.,—Primary industries of British Columbia will finish this year in a surprisingly good position, considering the unfavorable world factors that they have faced, according to estimates prepared by the provincial government here. Their total output for the year is estimated at something over $200,000,000 as against $221,000,000 in 1937, a much more favorable year here, as in the rest of America.

Forest industries have fallen off sharply in the last few weeks, but will still produce over $70,000,000 worth of new wealth during the current 12 months. Mineral output is estimated at $64,000,000, a reduction of $10,000,000 in value from last year, owing entirely to a drop in world prices so that this decline is not reflected in employment of labor.

Farms will contribute $50,000,000, well up to last year's figure; and fishing about $16,000,000, the same figure as in 1937. Looking over the present year, the government is satisfied that industry here has felt the recession which started a year ago less than most parts of America.

Federal Plan for Hosiery Mills in South Protested

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—George F. Lang, President of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, announced that the association had protested to the Federal Government a plan of the Farm Security Administration to establish hosiery and silk throwing mills in Government sponsored homestead projects in the South.

The plan, the association resolution said, "is inimical to the interests of the entire hosiery industry and more especially to the northern mills and the 60,000 hosiery workers in the North."

"The 45 member mills of this association employing approximately 15,000 workers individually and collectively petition the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture that the establishment of those hosiery and silk throwing projects be immediately abandoned and their furtherance permanently discontinued," the resolution said.

Lakehead to Montreal Grain Rates Unchanged

WINNIPEG (CP)—E. B. Ramsay, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, issued a statement saying there will be no change in the maximum freight rates for carriage of grain from the Lakehead to Montreal.

The board on Sept. 30 exercised its powers of section five of the Inland Water Freight Rates Act, setting the maximum rate of seven cents a bushel.

Air Traffic Shows Record in September

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The Air Transport Association of America reported September was the best month in the history of the air carrier industry in point of revenue passenger miles flown.

Revenue passenger miles amounting to 49,480,616 in September were 7.4 per cent over August, 1938, and 4.9 per cent over September a year ago.

The first nine months' total, 345,906,887 revenue passenger miles, was 11.3 per cent over the 310,744,749 for the same period last year and "is also an all-time high for the industry," an Association statement said.

Minimum Wages To Be Considered By Apparel Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—A group of 70 clothing and apparel manufacturers met here to form an industry committee under the wage hour law to set minimum wages for their employees.

Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the law, said the manufacturers would consider first the clothing and pants industry, then the pajama, shirt and work clothing branches of the garment industry and on Thursday dresses, coats, suits, and infants and children's wear.

The manufacturers' objective was to achieve a single committee to cover all branches of the industry. Under NRA there were about 40 codes covering the various branches of the industry, which employed 570,000 persons in 1935, last year for which figures are available.

Mr. Andrews explained that the representatives of manufacturers, labor and the Government hoped to simplify the administration of wage and hour provisions.

He indicated the next industry committee to be appointed after that for the clothing and apparel industries probably would cover either the boot and shoe industry or the tobacco industry. However, he said it probably would be some time before the Administration had enough money to set up additional committees.

The first committee appointed under the law was the textile committee, which already has begun deliberations to set minimum wage levels for 1,000,000 workers in that industry.

Widespread Changes In Life Insurance Policies Impending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcements of widespread changes in life insurance policies written after Jan. 1, 1939, including reductions of interest rates on loans against policies and on funds left on deposit with the companies, are expected to be made shortly by life insurance firms.

Under present plans, the interest rate on funds left on deposit with the companies will be reduced to 2½ per cent from 3 per cent, the rate now paid by most companies. Interest on policy loans will be cut to 5 per cent from the present rate of 6 per cent. This latter change will be in line with the law passed by the last session of the New York Legislature reducing interest on policy loans in this State. Because underwriters could not very well charge one rate of interest on loans to policyholders in New York and another on those in other states, the 5 per cent rate, in all probability, will be adopted by all companies.

Other changes under consideration are possible revisions in cash surrender values, reduction of retirement income settlements and an increase in premiums on special retirement endowment contracts.

Inability to invest new funds and the low return received on present investments are principal factors in the proposed reduction in the interest rate on deposited funds.

Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue Bonds Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of $10,000,000 Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue 3¾ per cent Bonds is being made by a group of Pennsylvania and New York bankers, headed by B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc. of New York, and E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc. of Philadelphia as part of an authorized issue of $35,000,000 to be sold by the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission and purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Proceeds of the bonds, together with a grant of not to exceed $26,000,000 (45 per cent of the construction cost) by the Public Works Administration, will be used to construct a 162-mile, low grade, all-weather toll highway piercing the Alleghany Mountains between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. The bonds are priced at 100 and accrued interest.

South Australian Savings Bank Accounts Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The best index to the prosperity of this State are the figures of the Savings Bank of South Australia whose funds now total £26,395,530 (approximately $125,000,000). The latest annual report to the end of June shows increases in practically every department. Compared with the previous year, funds advanced by £695,613 (about $3,300,000), and on the basis of population, the proportion of ordinary interest-bearing accounts was 60 for every 100 persons, or, including special purpose, and penny bank savings, 77 for every 100.

The total number of all accounts was 580,169, an increase of 9,385. Transactions in the school bank department now number 905,662. These children have £150,790 in interest-bearing accounts which total 81,821. To encourage thrift the trustees of the bank give scholarships.

Overtime Problem Under Wage Act Puzzles Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Wage-Hour Administration studied the possibilities that an important distinction in computing overtime payments may exist between workers employed on a weekly basis and those paid by hourly rates.

As a result, it appeared possible that some wage earners might legally continue to work more than 44 hours a week after the wage-hour law becomes effective Monday without actually increasing their aggregate incomes.

The interpretation of the law which creates this possibility has been given officially by wage-hour authorities in response to inquiries by business men and industrialists preparing to comply with the act.

Like other interpretations, however, it is subject to court review. If it should be held eventually to constitute a violation, the employer acting on it would be subject to penalties.

Employers Must Decide

On this, as on other problems arising under the law, each employers must decide for himself the nature and extent of his compliance—always aware that any step he takes may be challenged in court.

When the wage-hour law becomes effective, the nation's standard work week will be 44 hours. When employees in interstate commerce work more hours, they must be compensated at the rate of time and one-half. These provisions have posed for officials the question of how overtime is to be figured for an individual employee.

This is the unofficial advice which some wage-hour authorities have given in response to inquiries:

1. Any employee who worked on an established hourly wage rate must be paid overtime compensation at one and one-half times that rate. Such a rate may have been established by agreement between the employer and employee, by contract or by collective bargaining.

2. A worker now employed on a flat weekly salary might be worked overtime without increased total pay by regarding his hourly rate as being at a lower figure. It would have to be at least the legal minimum of 25 cents. This is an example of such a possibility:

Suppose an employee has been working for the flat wage of $25 a week. His employer wants to keep him working at that wage and also wants him to continue working six full days, or a 48-hour week. Under this interpretation, the employer could fix the employee's hourly wage on his books at 50 cents. This would give the worker an income of $22 for his 44-hour week, plus 75 cents an hour for four hours overtime, or a total of $25.

Rule on Clerical Forces

On the other hand, if an employee is covered by an agreement fixing his pay in terms of hours worked, this so-called "bookkeeping transaction" would not be possible.

If he had contracted to work 44 hours a week at $44 a week, his hourly rate under the law would be $1 and his overtime rate $1.50. In such a case his pay for a 52-hour week would be $44 plus time and a half for eight hours, or a total of $56.

While the wage-hour office has issued no official ruling on overtime pay for workers now on weekly salaries, the question in somewhat limited form was presented to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews at a recent meeting in Birmingham. The inquiry concerned clerical forces.

"Clerical forces, we all feel, are included in the act," Mr. Andrews said. "But I cannot see where there is going to be any practical difficulty there because your clerical force in any plant of any consequence certainly is earning on a basis of more than 25 cents an hour, weekly wages divided by the hours they work.

"If they are well above 25 cents an hour it seems that there would not be much question about time and a half for overtime, because you could figure in that weekly wage that time and a half over the 44 hours had been given consideration as remuneration for their full week's work."

Wage-hour authorities have estimated that at least 1,500,000 persons would be affected by the hours provision of the Labor Standards Act, as compared with 750,000 who will have their pay raised by the wage provisions.

Expert Predicts Big Spending Program by Public Utilities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Thomas S. Holden, vice-president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, said today better relations between the Government and utilities are paving the way for vast utility construction expenditures.

In a speech prepared for the construction industry conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holden commented:

"We are familiar with the highly controversial reasons for the stalling of the expansion program of privately owned utilities. Apparently some of the worst phases of the controversy are over, and a gradual betterment of the situation between Government and the utilities opens up a prospect of a considerably enlarged program in this highly important field."

Observing that utility construction has fallen from a 1925-29 average of $1,384,000,000 a year to $610,000,000 a year since 1930, he asserted:

"Here would seem to be a case of real deficiency to be made up."

Mr. Holden, whose firm compiles construction statistics, cited residential and community improvement construction as other fields in which builders could hope to make important gains soon.

William Stanley Parker of Boston, General Chairman of the Construction League of the United States, advocated studies to stabilize municipal and utility construction and to regulate federal building so that the total volume of public and private construction would not fluctuate unduly in good and bad years.

John W. O'Leary Chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber, said recovery of the construction industry to "reasonable employment levels" hinged on revival of private capital investment.

Mr. O'Leary said in a statement that during the active period prior to 1931 there were employed directly and indirectly about 3,500,000 men yearly in private non-residential building.

During these years, about $5,000,000,000 of new private money flowed into this non-residential construction.

"Based on Department of Commerce figures of total private new construction expenditures, it may be conservatively estimated that there were employed in 1937 about 1,000,000 men in private non-residential construction," Mr. O'Leary said.

"Since public improvement expenditures have been kept large by emergency financing and cannot be appreciably increased without undue burdens on taxpayers, it obviously follows that recovery of the construction industry to reasonable employment levels hinges on revival of private capital investment."

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THE FINANCIAL WORLD hereafter will contain two separate sections known as the "Magazine Section" and the "Complete Investment Service" section. The investment service section will give in a boiled-down form the conclusions of our editors on many points that are amplified in other parts of the magazine. In addition, it will contain fewer stock recommendations than the magazine section, but will follow them up frequently by giving our attitude on previous recommendations until such time as we actually withdraw them. While stock recommendations will continue to be made in the magazine section as conditions warrant, we will not follow them up each week as will be possible in the investment service section.

We are confident that our big constructive step in instituting an investment service section will greatly add to the value of a subscription. Remember, however, that our price will continue the same. This means that for $10 per year you will get the equivalent of a high-priced bulletin type of investment service PLUS the many practical aids to investors such as "Factographs," etc., in the regular magazine section.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day 2,433,800
1938 volume to date 227,439,973
1937 volume to date 333,282,258

Selected Issues Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Selective buying gave the stock market a recovery tinge today and weak issues of the preceding session came back fractions to a point or so.

The going was a little difficult in the forenoon. Support eventually was accorded steels, motors, coppers, utilities, rails and specialties. An assortment of losers was in evidence near the final hour, but gains predominated in dealings that were at the rate of approximately 1,500,000 shares.

While analysts obviously were a bit disappointed over the sluggish response of the list Wednesday to cheerful news from motor, steel and other industrial fields, the drying up of offerings today was an offsetting influence.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans took a new turn on the upside in the bond market today.

Traders appeared to feel recent selling had established attractive buying levels again in view of increasing pressure for action to solve the railroad industry's pressing problems.

Industrial and utility liens were mixed and narrow, but low yield ratings displayed firmness in response to reports of a good demand for the $55,000,000 Ohio Power 3¼s publicly offered today.

A sharp rise in bonds of Allegheny Corp. was attributed to ideas the corporation would benefit from dissolution of Chesapeake Corp. The latter's recent sale of its holdings of Chesapeake & Ohio preference stock was believed to mark a definite step in the long considered dissolution program.

Near the start of the final hour Alleghany Corp 5s of '50 were quoted more than 8 points higher and allied loans had gains ranging from 1 to around 3. Also a point or more higher were Mobile & Ohio 4½s and 5s, Southern Railway general 6s, Studebaker 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Illinois Central 4½s.

U. S. Governments slid off a little in light dealings. Polish 7s dropped about 1½ on small transactions. Other leading foreign obligations were quiet and steady.

Continued Demand For Raw Wool And Prices Advancing

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool continues active and prices are advancing. Resistance to asking prices is more pronounced as values rise but most holders are insistent on obtaining the market price. In general the market is from three to five cents up from a fortnight or so ago, taken on a scoured basis.

Wool markets abroad are steady to firmer on the whole and the rise in prices in Boston is accepted in some trade circles as being due to Boston having been relatively low as contrasted with the markets abroad. But another factor in the strength of the Boston market is the better tone in the goods trade where the call for automobile upholstery fabrics has stimulated interest. Somewhat better call too is found, for apparel fabrics in men's and women's wear.

Sizeable trading in fine and fine medium territory and Texas wools around 70c, clean, is a feature of the market. Buyers are paying 68c for French combing length fine territory wools in original bags, while only a few weeks ago they would not offer 65c. The average run of 12-months Texas wools in original bags bring 67 to 70c, scoured.

Activity in the West is restricted by a tendency to lift prices a cent or two above the eastern market. Boston wool men declare.

Mohair appears to be steady; at least in comparison to recent weeks when kid mohair soared to 70c. Demand is less keen, to be sure, and adult Texas mohair is moving slowly around 37c, with kid mohair about 50c.

Corn, Wheat Prices Bound Up Briskly

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Corn and wheat bounded up in brisk fashion 1⅞ and 1⅝ cents a bushel respectively today, and held most of the gain.

Scarcity of offerings, together with evidence of persistent efforts at Washington to find plans to aid agricultural prices, were ascribed as reasons. Corn was the market leader.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were 1 cent to 1⅛ higher compared with yesterday's finish. Dec. 46-46⅛, May 49⅛-⅜, wheat ⅝-¾ up, Dec. 65⅝-¾, May 67⅛-⅝, and oats ⅜-½ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Lack of supporting orders were responsible for irregular price movements in the stock market today. Trans-Atlantic securities eased, following lower prices in Wall Street late Wednesday. British Government shares held steady and there was a good demand for aviation issues, while industrials, rubbers and oils were quiet. Copper shares remained firm and the foreign bond section was mixed.

Paris: The Bourse closed steady today with prices generally lower. Bank of France issue lost 400 francs and Suez Canal was down more than 100. French rentes closed unchanged to 70 centimes off and Royal Dutch eased fractionally.

Liverpool: Wheat futures opened lower today on forecast of showers in Australia, rallied on reports of frost in Argentina and again turned lower due to lack of demand for cash grain. Final quotations were ⅛d to 1⅛d net lower.

Disappointing Bombay and New York markets caused scattered selling in cotton futures, but there was a partial recovery at the close. Final prices were down 1 to 4 points.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56⅛	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
123¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	46	45	46	Oct 19
12⅞	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	23	23	23	Oct 18
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	Oct 19
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	18	65¼	63¾	65	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 19
13¾	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	53	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	4	12½	11¼	12½	+ 1½
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	71	14½	12⅝	14½	+ 1⅞
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	16	13	11¼	13	+ 2
17¼	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	5	16¼	15	16¼	+ 1¼
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	17	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
197	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	9	192	190	192	+ 3½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 17
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅓e)	5	13	12¾	13	
12⅜	4½	Allied Stores	208	12⅞	11⅜	12⅞	+ 1⅛
69	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	21	52⅜	51¼	52⅜	+ ⅝
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	19	18⅛	18⅜	Oct 19
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 19
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 19
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	67¾	64⅞	66⅞	+ ⅜
28½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	15	20	19¾	20	— ⅜
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
43¼	23¾	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	10	42½	41	42½	+ ⅝
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	101¾	100¾	101½	+ 1
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Oct 19
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	1	28¾	28	28	— ½
23⅝	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	4	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Oct 4
120⅛	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	12	119	118	119	Oct 19
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alcohol	5	13¾	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	9	12⅞	12	12	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6¼	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 19
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¾
12¾	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	12	12	12	
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
12	9	Am Hide & L pf	2	29¾	29	29	Oct 19
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	17⅛	17	17⅛	Oct 19
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	Oct 19
8¾	4⅞	Am International	5	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
25¼	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ 2⅜
17⅝	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	10	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
51¾	23	Am M & Met	4	32½	31¾	32	Oct 19
45	23	Am Metal (½e)	26	42½	42½	43	— ⅝
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	48	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	3	41	40½	40½	— ⅛
39¾	16¼	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	14	36⅞	36½	36½	— ¼
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	69	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	28	19⅛	18¾	19	
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	7	67	67	67	— ⅛
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8¾	7⅛	Am Seating	5	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾
68⅛	28⅞	Am Smelt & R (2½e)	35	55	53⅞	54½	+ ¼
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	134	134	134	+ ¼
60	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	
35	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	24	33½	32½	33½	+ ½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	23	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅝
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	27½	26½	27½	+ ¼
117⅝	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	107	107	107	Oct 19
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20	20	20	Oct 19
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	147	146½	147	+ ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	87½	87	87½	+ ⅜
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	11	90⅝	89	90	+ ½
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	139	149	149	+ ½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11	7¼	7¼	7½	— ¼
14⅞	6	Am Water Works	43	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
51	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Oct 19
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	38	38	38	— ½
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc Lead	13	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	41½	40	41½	Oct 18
42⅜	21	Anaconda	91	39¾	38⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
57½	29	Anacon W & C	6	55¼	55¼	55¼	Oct 19
21⅞	10¼	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	19	20⅜	19	20	— ⅛
20½	19	Andes Copper	5	20	19½	19½	Oct 19
47½	20	A P W Paper	6	23¾	23¼	23¼	Oct 19
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	
103¼	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Oct 19
7	3⅜	Armour Ill	22	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	49½	49½	49½	Oct 14
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	44½	43½	44½	— ¾
12½	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	28	12⅝	11½	12⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	Assd Dry Goods	52	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Oct 14
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36¼	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	34¾	34½	34½	Oct 19
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	46	38⅝	37½	38⅜	+ ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	5	60	59½	60	+ 2
27½	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	11	26	25	26	+ 1
14¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27⅜	17¼	Atl G & W In pf	5	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining (1)	42	24¼	23	24¼	+ ⅛
97⅝	53¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
48⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp (¼e)	25	8½	8⅜	8½	
62	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	Oct 19
7⅜	4½	Atlas Powder (1½e)	2	60¼	59	59	— 1
6½	2½	Atlas Tack	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 14
3⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	2	4	4	4	— ¼
6	2½	Austin Nichols	13	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
		Aviation Corp (.18½e)	39	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛

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13	5	Baldwin Loco ct	123	13¼	12	13¼	+1
11	4	Balt & Ohio	16	8½	8¼	8½	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	9¼	5½	9⅜	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	Oct 19
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	8	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	5	Barker Bros	16	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	73	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+1
19½	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	9	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	4	101	100	100	—2
115¼	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	5	114½	114	114	— ¼
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅓e)	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33	23¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅝	8¾	Bendix Aviation	56	24⅞	23¾	24	+ ⅛
15	15½	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	11	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅜
54	26⅛	Best & Co (2.32½e)	8	53½	52	52½	+ ⅛
69⅞	28⅛	Beth Steel	49	64	62⅜	63⅞	— ⅛
117⅜	107¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	9	117½	117½	117½	
108½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	107½	107	107	
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	28⅜	28	28	
21¼	9¾	Black & Decker (¾e)	5	20	20	20	— ¼
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	6	17¾	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	77	38¾	37	38	+ ⅜
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	8	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 11
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	8	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	25	35⅜	35	35	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 19
27	14	Bower Roll Bear	6	26¼	25½	25½	Oct 19
8¾	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
13¼	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	10	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
38½	22	Briggs Mfg (½e)	45	35¾	35	35¼	
49¼	29	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Oct 18
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	40⅛	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
10⅜	3½	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	14	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
37	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	15	20¼	19⅝	20	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1½e)		35	35	35	Oct 19
11¾	5½	Brwick Balke (½e)	20	12½	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	24	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	23	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
23¾	13¾	Bullard Co	8	23⅞	22¾	23⅜	— ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	4	34½	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	6¼	Burling Mills (1)	2	14¾	14	14¼	
22⅛	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	21	19¾	19½	19½	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 19
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 19
10	5¼	Butler Bros	7	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
24	16⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
5	2⅜	Butler Cop & Zinc	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	19	13⅜	12¾	12¾	Oct 19
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	19	18⅞	19	

C

24½	15⅞	Calif Packing (1¼a)	8	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ½
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
2¼	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec	19	9¼	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
29½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	32	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)					
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8¼	8½	8½	Oct 14
18½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 19
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	2	92	92	92	—1⅛
58	19⅞	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	16	54	53	54	+ ¾
106⅜	100⅞	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	20	23	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Oct 17
29⅝	12½	Celotex Corp	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
28	19¼	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
5¼	2	Cent Foundry	2	24	24	24	Oct 19
14	7	Cent R R N J	11	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 19
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
59¼	36½	Cerro de Pasco (4)	28	43¼	43¼	43¼	Oct 19
12⅜	4¼	Certain-teed Prod	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16	Champ Paper & F	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6	Checker Cab	1	27½	27	27	Oct 19
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	81	10½	10⅛	10½	
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	7	35⅝	34¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	4	80¼	80	80¼	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Oct 19
1¼	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	4	4	4	Oct 18
5⅝	2¼	Chi Great West	10	⅝	½	½	
15½	8⅝	Chi Great West pf	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 17
1	¾	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Chi M St P & P	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 19
17⅝	6⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
37½	22	Chi Pneu Tool	1	17	17	17	
44	37¾	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	5	37	37	37	Oct 19
1¼	½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	5	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	Oct 19
2½	1	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 18
12⅞	8	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 15
19½	12	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 19
16⅝	3¼	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	16	17⅛	16⅝	17	
		Childs Co	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
83¾	35⅞	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	159	82¾	80¼	82¼	+1½
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	City Stores	28	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip	6	27½	26¾	26¾	Oct 19
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	8	28	27	28	
50⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	7	51	49	51	+1
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	5	21½	21	21½	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	2	133	133	133	+1
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	
14⅝	7⅛	Colgate Palm P (1½a)	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Oct 18
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	7	37¾	37½	37½	+ ½
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	18	18	18	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	14	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	5¼	Col Gas & El	40	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	80	78	80	Oct 19
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½e, f)	7	14⅞	14	14⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	33¾	32½	32½	Oct 17
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	—1½
55¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	14	55	54½	54⅞	— ⅛
104½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	106	106	106	— ⅛
59⅞	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	20	59⅜	57½	58⅛	—1⅜
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¾)	1	111	111	111	+ ¼
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	27	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Com'with & South	96	2	1⅞	1⅞	
51	25	Com & So pf (3)	5	49¼	47⅞	49¼	+ ⅛
28	22⅛	Comwith Ed (1.60)	28	25⅞	25⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	7	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	13	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
34¼	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	74	32⅜	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
103	88⅜	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11¼	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	12	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¼
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6½	6½	6½	
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	114	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅝
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
93	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	2	93	92¾	93	Oct 19
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	6	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
26⅛	8⅝	Cont Bak A	52	23⅛	21¾	22½	+ 1⅛
23¾	11¼	Cont Bak B	4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96½	96½	96½	+ 1½
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	10	45	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Oct 19
15⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 19
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
3⅛	1¼	Cont Motors	15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	66	29⅜	27⅝	29½	+1¾
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	24	69½	68½	69½	+1⅜
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Richberg Joins In Fight Against Chain Store Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Joining forces in the fight against a Congressional movement to eliminate chain stores by heavy taxation, Donald R. Richberg declared in a radio speech over the Columbia Broadcasting System that the elimination of chain stores would amount in effect to a wage cut for American wage earners.

Mr. Richberg estimated that on the basis of official surveys the elimination of chain store savings would be equivalent to a 10 per cent cut in pay for a medium wage earner. He said that housewives save about $2, and sometimes as much as $3, per week by trading in chain stores.

Consumers save $1,000,000,000 per year, Mr. Richberg estimated, by trading in chain stores, and he cited a survey by the Federal Trade Commission which he said showed that chain store prices for food and drugs range from 6 to 18½ per cent below those quoted by independent stores.

"Who wants chain stores destroyed?" asked the former NRA Administrator.

"Somehow or other," he continued, "poor people are the principal victims of reform and racketeering. The American people evidently like chain stores. They like low prices, reliable goods, quick and efficient service. But whenever millions of people like something there always is some crowd of reformers or racketeers who want to take it away from them."

Mr. Richberg challenged the argument that the fight on chain stores is being made to preserve competition, with the assertion that "just as many incompetent small merchants went into bankruptcy before there were chain stores as today."

"The truth is," he said, "that behind the anti-chain store campaign are not only some retail groups blindly fighting to kill competition but also a number of business organizations that make money in the complicated, expensive process of transferring goods from the original producers to the shelves of the small retailer.

"Whenever these wholesalers and jobbers perform a necessary service they are entitled to compensation and the ultimate consumer has to pay the bill. But so far as that additional cost can be avoided, and so far as retail selling costs can be reduced by more efficient merchandising—and so far as these savings are passed on to the consumer—just so far is the purchasing price of the worker's dollar increased.

"That explains why the AF of L convention recently voted opposition to the Patman Anti-Chain Store Bill. The American workers know that a dollar saved is just as good as a dollar earned."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	13.26	14.11
Affiliated Inc	4.23	4.68
Amerex Hold	21.50	25.00
Am Business Shrs	3.63	4.01
Am Gen Equip Inc	.56	.63
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.25
Boston Fund	16.83	18.00
British Type Inv	.25	.40
Bullock Fund	15.25	16.50
Century Shrs Tr	4.00	4.35
Chain St Inv	22.91	24.63
Common Shrs	16.21	17.24
Corporation & Howard Fd A-1	1.34	1.46
Corporation & Howard Fd F	17.72	19.03
Crum & Forb Corp $3 pf	12.29	13.20
Deposited Realty Fund Inc	29.50	32.50
Diversified Investors Inc	20.35	21.92
Diversified Trust Capital	18.39	19.89
Dividend Investors Tr	32.10	34.52
Dividend Trust Corp Investors Tr	5.07	5.52
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	18.74	20.12
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	37.40	37.40
Equity Investment Trust	5.93	6.40
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.93	23.27
First Investors Corp	12.30	13.45
Fixed Trust Shares Inc	1.42	1.55
Fixed Trust Shares Inc	13.51	14.96
Fixed Trust Shares Inc	13.50	15.50
Fixed Trust Shares Inc	.48	.54
Fixed Trust Shares Inc	15.02	16.06
Fixed Trust Shares Inc	11.45	12.54
Fixed Trust Shares Inc	12.50	14.00
Fixed Trust Shares Inc	88.00	
Fixed Trust Investment Fund	.32	.36
Fixed Trust Investment Trust	3.50	5.00
Fixed Trust Investment Trust	16.63	17.65
Fixed Trust Investment Trust	.66	.71
Fixed Trust Investment Trust	80.50	83.50
Fixed Trust Investment Trust	1.01	.64
Fixed Trust Investment Trust	.96	1.13
Fixed Trust Investment Trust	13.75	15.08
Fixed Trust Investment Trust	4.33	4.71

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.125
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	2.89	
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.92	
Deposited Bk Sh N Y "A"	4.45	
Deposited Ins Shrs "A"	3.01	
Deposited Ins Shrs "B"	2.68	
Diversified Tr C	3.90	
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.25	4.55
Nation Wide Sec	5.33	5.88
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	3.50	
Nor Am Bond Tr Shrs 1953	81.75	
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.29	
Nor Am Trust Shrs 1956	2.82	
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.77	
Nor Am Trust Shrs 1959	2.46	
Republic Investors Fund	10.50	11.00
Super of Am Tr C AA BB	2.26	
Super of Am Tr C D	6.10	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.875	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.05	

—Banking Investment

Bancamer Blair	3.75	4.875
First Boston Corp	19.625	21.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds		Common Stocks	
Liq. value	Sales price	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1 26.38	28.80 B-1	28.25	30.99
B-2 22.70	24.85 B-2	15.36	16.97
B-3 14.52	15.97 B-3	13.64	15.14
B-4 7.01	7.88 S-4	5.34	5.98
K-1 14.77	16.23	Preferred Stocks	
		K-2	11.53 12.80

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	20¼	22½
Do 6% pf	106	
Brook Gas pf	127	
Central Me Powr 6% pf	4½	5¾
Do 7% pf	76	80
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	88	90
Conn Gas	98	102
East Util Assoc	42½	45½
Do convert	20¾	22¾
Fall River G Wks	2¾	3¾
Fitchburg G & El	14½	17
Green Mt Powr pf	40	44
Hartford Elec	70	
Haverhill Elec	57½	60½
Haverhill Gas	30	33¾
Holyoke Wat Powr	8¼	10¼
Lawrence G&L	16	19
Lowell Elec	36½	39½
Lyn Gas & Elec	40¼	44¼
Mass Powr & Lt pf	74	78
Mass Util Assoc pf	18½	20½
New Eng Gas & Coke pf	24¼	26¾
NE Powr Assoc	13	16
Do 6% pf	11¾	14½
NE Pub Serv	47¾	51¾
Do 7% pr in	2¾	3¾
Do 6% pr in	36	39
Do 7% pf	32	35
Do 6% pf	12½	15½
Nor Boo Lt Prop pf	12	14
Providence Gas	49½	52½
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	6¼	8½
Do $5 pf	101	104
R I Pub Serv pf	88	92
Rockland Lt & Pow	29	31½
Springfield Gas	16	17½
Twin States G & E pr pf	9½	11
West Mass Cos	19¾	108
	30	32½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40	105.19	105.19	105.19
2 3⅜s '41	107.19	107.19	107.19
4 3⅜s '47-43	110.8	110.6	110.8
2 3⅜s '45-43	109.24	109.24	109.24
3 3⅜s '46-44	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 2⅞s '47-45	106.27	106.27	106.27
25 3⅛s '49-46	109.3	109.3	109.3
2 4¼s '52-47	118.28	118.28	118.28
1 2⅞s '51-48	105.10	105.10	105.10
2 3¼s(8)'52-49	108.25	108.25	108.25
11 2½s '52-50	102.18	102.16	102.18
1 3s '55-51	107	107	107
13 2⅞s '60-55	104.17	104.15	104.15
2 2¾s '59-56	103.12	103.12	103.12
16 2¾s '63-58	102.24	102.21	102.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	106.5	106.2	106.2
2 2½s '47-42	105.8	105.8	105.8
9 3s '49-44	106.17	106.16	106.16

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '49-39	102.19	102.19	102.19
1 2½s '44-42	104.11	104.11	104.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	99½	99¼	99½
6 Alb & Sus 4½s '46	73	72½	73
27 Allegheny 5s '44	77¾	74½	77¾
21 Alleghany 5s '49	65¼	64	65¾
25 Allegheny 5s '50	43¼	43	43¼
92 Alleghany 5s '50 st	35¾	33¼	35¼
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 AlliedStrs 4½s '51	94	94	94
12 Allis Chalm 4s '52	112¾	112¼	112⅝
27 Am & For P5s2030	58¼	57⅞	57¾
41 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103	103
3 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¾	112½	112¾
16 Am T & T 3¼s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Am T &T 3⅜s '61	104½	104⅜	104½
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	114	112	112
1 Am WW&El 6s '75	101	101	101
9 AnacondaCop 4½s '50	106⅝	106	106
9 Arm Del 4s '57	98	97¾	98
10 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97¾	97⅝
14 AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106	106
3 AT&SF a1 4s '95 st	93¼	92⅝	93¼
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	82¾	82¾	82¾
16 ACL cit 4s '52	85¾	85¼	85¼
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	20½	20¼	20¼
11 B&O 1st 5s '48	48¾	48½	48¾
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¾	20	20
3 B&O 5s '96P	20¼	19¾	20
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	20¼	20	20
56 B&O cv 4½s '60	15¾	15¼	15¾
38 B&O 4s '48	48	47½	47¾
6 B&O 5s S W '50	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
5 Bell TPa 5s '48	118½	118	118
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	106¾	107
29 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100	99⅝	100
15 Beth Stl 3⅛s '52	98¾	98¼	98⅜
4 Bost&Me 5s '67	26¾	26⅛	26⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
13 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	65	64½	64½
1 Bkly Un El 1st5s '50	75	75	75
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106½	106⅜	106½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	79¼	79	79
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	99	99	99
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	25½	25½	25½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	46	46	46
1 Bush Term 4s '52	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114½	114½	114½
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114½	114½	114½
7 Can Nor 6½s'46	123	122¾	123
5 Can Pac 5s'44	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Can Pac 5s'54	97½	97½	97½
10 Can Pac 4½s'46	96¾	96	96
6 Can Pac 4½s'60	92	92	92
2 Can Pac 4s perp	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 Caro C&O 6s'52	103½	103½	103½
1 Carth & Adir 4s '81	47½	47½	47½
7 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	91½	91½	91½
7 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62H	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Cen Pac 5s'60	58¼	58¼	58¼
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73¼	72⅞	72⅞
1 Cen R Ga 5s'37	27	27	27
2 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	22½	22	22
3 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	22	22	22
20 Cen Steel 8s'41	115	115	115
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	84	84	84
4 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
5 C&O 4½s'92	102¼	102¼	102¼
18 C & O 3½s'96D	96	95½	96
7 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	95¾	95⅜	95¾
4 C & O 4½s'89 R&A	104	104	104
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 CB&Q gen 4s'58	97	96¾	97
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	14½	14½	14½
20 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21	20¾	21
9 CMSP&Pac 5s'75	9¾	9½	9¾
4 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅜	3½
6 CM&SP gen 4s'89	24	24	24
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW gn 5s'87	17	17	17
31 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Chi & NW 4s'87	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	8¾	8½	8¾
3 C R I & P 4s'88	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 CRI & P4s'88 ct	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
31 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 CRI & P rfg 4½'34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 ChUn Sta 4s'44	105½	105½	105½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s'51	101¼	100⅞	101¼
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	107	107	107
14 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	77	77	77
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	72	72	72
2 Col & So 4½s'80	43¾	43¾	43¾
14 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Col Ry Pw&Lt 4s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
30 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103	102⅞	103
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	103	103	103
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	106	106	106
13 Comwith Ed 3½s'68	105¾	105½	105½
2 Comwith Ed 4s'81	108¼	108¼	108¼
62 Comwith Ed cv 3½'58	110¼	110¼	110¼
86 Comwith Ed cv 3½s'58 n	110¾	110¾	110¾
18 Con Edis 3½s'48	106	106	106
3 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106	106	106
6 Con Edis 3½s'58	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s'56	105	104⅝	104⅝
5 Con Oil 3½s'51	103¼	103	103
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108½	108½	108½
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107	107	107
5 Crane Co 3½s'51	105	105	105
2 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba N Sug 7s'42	34½	33¾	34½
2 Dayton P&L 3½s'70	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	66	65¾	66
7 D&RG 4s '36	13½	13½	13½
1 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	3½	3½	3½
1 Det Edis 4s'65	111½	111½	111½
7 Det T Tun 3½s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Dul Miss & I 3¾s'62	104	104	104
4 Elec Auto Lite 4s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Elg Jol & E 5s'41	106¾	106¾	106¾
21 Erie rfg 5s'67	13	12⅝	13
13 Erie rfg 5s'75	12¾	12½	12¾
8 Erie gen lien 4s'96	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Erie cv 4s'53 A	18	17¾	18
2 Erie cv Jer 6s'55	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Erie cv Gene 6s '57	46	46	46
6 Fairbanks Co 5s'55	105	105	105
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42	100	100	100
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	7⅞	8
4 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13 Gen El Cast 5½s'49	61	60½	60½
8 Goodrich Co 5s'56	99½	99⅜	99⅜
4 Goodrich 6s '45	99¾	99½	99¾
17 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103¼	103¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	79	79	79
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	79½	79½	79½
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	98¾	98¼	98¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85	85	85
1 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61	92	92	92
10 Gulf St Util 4s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Hackens Wat 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Hocking V 4½s '59	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Hous OilTex 5½s'50	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	51	51	51
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14½	14½	14½
31 Ill Cen 4s '53	47	47	47
14 Ill Cen 4½s '55	51¾	51¾	51¾
4 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44¼	43¾	44¼
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44¼	43¾	44¼
10 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	56½	56¾	56½
1 Int Gt Nor 6s '52	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	17	17	17
5 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¾	77	77
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50½	50	50
1 Int Paper 5s '47	94	94	94
17 It T&T cv 4½s'39	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	69¾	69½	69¾
1 Int T&T 5s'55	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95¼	95	95¼
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	26½	26½	26½
5 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 KC South 5s '50	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 KCTerm 4s '60	70	70	70
14 Kans G&E 4½s'80	107½	107¼	107½
6 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	108¾	105½	105½
4 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	81¾	81	81
7 Kopper Co 4s '61	103¾	103¼	103¾
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s'44	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 LS &MS 3½s '97	85½	85½	85½
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	32¾	32⅜	32¾
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	70	70	70
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	29½	29½	29½
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19	18¾	19
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd		19	19
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	16	16	16
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	16	16	16
3 Leh Val Tr 5½s'41	15½	15	15½
5 Liggett&M 7s'44	132½	132½	132½
2 Liggett&M 5s'51	124½	124½	124½
2 Loews 3½s'46	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	80½	80½	80½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	80½	80½	80½
4 Lorillard Co 5s'51	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¼	82	82
1 Lou&N 5s 2003B	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	88¾	88¾	88¾
9 Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	31¾	31	31¾
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29½	29½	29½
9 Man RR So L 4s '59	80	80	80
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	110	110	110
1 Met Ry&L 5s '71	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 M & St L cn 5s '34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¼	8¼	8¼
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¼	8	8
8 Mo-Ill 5s '59	40	39	39
1 M-K-Tex el 5s '67	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18½	18½	18½
30 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18½	19
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18¾	17¾	18¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18¾	18¼	18¼
6 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19	18¾	19
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
32 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5	6
80 Mob & Oh 5s '38	34	32¼	34
36 Mob & O 4½s '77	29¼	28½	29½
2 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	107½	107½	107½
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	51¼	51¼	51½
8 Mor&Essex3½s2000	54¾	53½	54⅞
60 Mt St T&T 3¼s '68	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 Nassau El 4s '51	33½	33⅓	33½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
5 Nat Dist Pr 4¼s'45	106	106	106
15 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	103½	103½	103½
10 Natl Steel 4s '65	108¼	107⅞	108
20 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
5 N O G1 Nor 5s '83	71½	71⅝	71⅝
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	101	101	101
6 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	100¾	100¾	100⅞
1 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	32½	31⅝	32½
11 NYC rfg 5s 1913	98	98	98
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62½	62¾	62½
6 NYC cn 4s '98	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
2 NYC 3½s '48	65	64½	64½
1 NYC 3½s '52	77	77	77
28 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	67	67	67
19 NYC&HR 3½s '97	57⅞	57½	57⅞
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	82¾	81½	81½
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	84	84	84
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	49	48¼	49
3 NY Conn 4½s '53	43¼	43	43¼
1 NY Edis 3½s'65	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 NY Edis 3½s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 NY G El H&P 4s '49	106½	106½	106½
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	116	115⅞	116
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14⅝	14½	14½
8 NYNH&H 3½s '56	13¼	13	13¼
1 NY S&W 4½s'37	10	10	10
5 NY Trap R 5s '46	11	11	11
10 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	74	73½	74
2 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Nor Sou 5s '61A	94¼	94¼	94½
5 Norf & W 4s '96	137⅛	136⅝	125⅝
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	117½	117½	117½
30 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	108¾	108¼	106½
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	69½	69⅜	69⅝
25 Nor Pac 4s'97	57	57	57
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
10 Nor Sta Pow 5s'67	51	51	51
9 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48 st	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s'67	53½	53⅜	53½
5 Ohio Ed 4s'65	104⅝	104¼	104¼
6 Ohio Edis 3¾s'72	105	104¾	105
4 Okla G&E 4s'46	99½	99½	99½
3 Ont Pw N Falls 5s'43	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s'46	113	113	113
4 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	106	106	106
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	116	116	116
7 Pac Gas&El 3¼s'66	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	104¼	103¾	104¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s'68 C	107½	107½	107½
5 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Para Pict 6s'55	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
12 Para Pict 4½s'47	98	97¾	98
3 Pen Co 4s'63	86	86	86
4 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s'77	95¼	95	95¼
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	95½	95½	95½
2 Pen RR gen 5s'68	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	104	103½	104
21 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95¾	95¼	95¼
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	85⅞	84⅞	85⅜
1 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s'70	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Pen RR 3½s'52	81¼	81	81¼
12 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	114½	114½	114½
2 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Readg 4½s'97 A	106½	106½	106½
3 Readg 4½s'97 B	75¼	74	75
8 Rem Rand 4½s'56	75¼	74⅞	75¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	103	102	102⅞
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	92	91¾	91¾
1 Revere C & B 4½s'56	101	101	101
1 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	107½	107½	107½
15 Safeway Strs 4s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 St J & G I 4s '47	107	107	107
70 St L S F 4½s '78	107⅞	104½	104¾
1 St L S F 4½s '78	91¾	91¾	91¾
13 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	12	12	12
1 St L SW 5s '52	10	10	10
13 Seab A L cn 6s'45	20	20	20
8 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	9	9	9
15 Shell Un 3½s'51	8½	8¼	8¼
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	105	104½	105
10 Socony Vac Oil3½s50	103¼	103⅛	103¼
6 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	105⅝	105½	105⅝
2 So Cal2Gas 4½s'61	105¾	103¾	105⅝
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	107⅞	107½	107⅞
1 Sou Ky&Ind 4½s'46	98	98	98
6 Sou Pac

Oregon Bar Asks Retirement Plan For State Judges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Taking a cue from the new retirement act for justices of the United States Supreme Court, Oregon's Bar Association adopted a resolution at its annual convention recommending voluntary retirement of State judges at 70, and those who have served 10 years on the bench.

Retiring judges would receive an annual retirement pension of two-thirds of their salary. An additional plan, accepted by the convention, permits retirement of disabled judges who have served 15 years at two-thirds of their salaries.

Officers of the Bar Association estimate that the proposed program, if placed on the ballot and accepted by the voters, will cost the State approximately $30,000. Seven of Oregon's present staff of 39 judges would be eligible for voluntary retirement.

Gov. Charles H. Martin, addressing the convention, told the delegates that "more diligent attention must be given to law enforcement if the peace, prosperity, social contentment, and independence of our people are to be maintained and perpetuated. Neither the Legislature nor the courts are infallible, with the result that the legal profession can render its greatest service in the proper application of the laws governing collective and individual conduct."

The Governor referred to the recent drive of law enforcement officers to end labor terrorism in the State and commended attorneys of the State for their participation in making the drive a success.

The Association also heard Col. O. R. McGuire of Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Law of the American Bar Association, who declared that the Federal Constitution was adequate to meet the needs of the people in the 20th century and that necessary reforms could be made within its framework.

The Association voted to establish State-wide fees and adopted the fee schedule in effect in Multnomah County. R. R. Bullivant of Portland was elected President of the Association, succeeding Allan G. Carson of Salem.

Sixth of Voters Decide for Flint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—If findings here are typical of the United States, one sixth of a city's voters may decide all matters put to a vote. And there's no reason why Flint shouldn't be considered typical, at least for this purpose. It's a middle-sized community made up of about the average number of foreign-born, including the usual racial classifications. The results of a recent study of The International City Manager's Association of citizen participation in elections gave those who are militantly urging a wider use of the right to vote a "glaring example" of how it isn't used.

The study showed the citizens divided thus: 30,000 active voters; 40,000 registered but not active; 20,000 nonactive, nonregistered citizens eligible to vote. It is pointed out that since a simple majority of those actually voting is usually sufficient to decide issues and elect officials, approximately one-sixth of Flint's eligible voters cast the political opinions of the other five-sixths.

There is, of course, a wide variance in election interest, depending on the issues and candidates, chiefly on whether there are national issues or candidates involved. In local and State elections of March, 1935, less than 11 per cent of the Flint voters went to the polls, while in the national poll of Nov. 8, 1932, some 85 per cent of them participated. The average for the 16-year period was 43 per cent.

The belief that Flint is a good case study in this respect is based on the fact that an Association study of local elections in 807 cities shows that in those of the Flint class 40.7 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls in 1936.

Tacoma Papers Fight 'Censorship'

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—Holmes Eastwood, newly-elected Police Commissioner, ordered newspaper and radio police reporters Oct. 18 to vacate the Detective Bureau squad room, which for years had been reportorial headquarters.

The action was part of a new set of regulations governing handling of crime news handed down by the Commissioner, who previously had threatened with dismissal officers who, without authorization, gave information to newspapers or radio stations.

The Commissioner reserved the right to himself to reveal "what is correct for the newspapers and what is not correct."

Both Tacoma newspapers immediately countered with announcements they would continue to cover all police news, disregarding Mr. Eastwood's edicts.

Inventor Inks Highways Of U. S. With His Name

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Some persons leave footprints in the sands of time but George N. Spencer, suburban Springdale inventor has another idea—he leaves his name stamped in ink on the highways of America. Mr. Spencer invented a tire regrooving tool. He decided to "dramatize" the item and cut into the tread: "George N. Spencer, Springdale, Pa., Coast to Coast."

A five-gallon container dripped ink on the rear wheels and Mr. Spencer blazoned his name and address across country. He laughs about being arrested by a deputy sheriff in Texas who advised him that the Lone Star State highways were "to ride on not to write on."

Plenty of Room Still

If the United States were populated as densely as Holland, its population would be 1,800,000,000 inhabitants instead of 127,000,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Fitchburg 8-58 Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 254, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank—and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Near Memorial Hall; for permanent occupancy; 2 rooms, bath, etc. fireplace; first floor; private entrance. Tel. before noon daily, KIR. 5256. Refs. exchanged.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—For rent, elevator apartment, 3½ rooms, unfurnished, for immediate occupancy at greatly reduced rental; quiet residential neighborhood; bus to station. Tel. Park 807.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., One Park Lane, in a charming, quiet neighborhood, North Columbus and Lincoln Avenues; only two delightful six-room apartments, beautifully planned for spacious and comfortable living; sun porches, fireplaces, no skimping on closets; references required. ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT. Tel. Oakwood 7226. Larchmont 327.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and
LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVE.

5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments 2 to 6½ rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new Magic Chef ranges; elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

GIRL to share hotel studio room. Call 6-7 evenings, Tel. CI. 7-6273. (Apt. 2-D), 150 West 58th St., New York City.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding Specialists—Hair mattresses converted into innerspring mattresses; box springs sterilized, made over; complete line Simmons products. 431 Amsterdam Ave. TR. 7-8195. N. Y. C.

CARPENTERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wood-working and interior alterations, store and office fixtures, latest design in cabinet book-cases and solid wood wall paneling, all kinds of wood novelties. M. H. SUNDBORG, 1287 Rogers Avenue, Mansfield 6-5387.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
N. E. DAHLMAN, MAin 4-9426
56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLEANING SERVICE

CURTAINS BEAUTIFULLY LAUNDERED. F. BRAVERMAN, 815 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 2-8112. Call between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. 46c up.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, alterations, ladies and children's apparel by young woman, home-out; reasonable. Call RH. 4-9229 after 6 (Apt. 1-D), N. Y. C.

FLORISTS

JOSEPH FELDIS & SON
181 S. Franklin (Nr. Graham Ave.)
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 6981

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218 St., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 184-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

PIANO, furniture, rugs, trunks, luggage; very reasonable. Phone Centre Newton 0708, I. H. Nason, 86 Walnut Hill Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant, 9-5973.

HAIRDRESSERS

PERMANENT WAVING
A completely modern shop featuring the very latest hair stylings.
TUDOR HAIRDRESSERS
300 East 42nd Street, Suite 200
MU 4-1313 NEW YORK CITY

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housemaid; $15 per week; Christian Scientist preferred. Hartsdale, N. Y. P. O. Box 262.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 922 N. 6th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7482.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 90 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 1765.

QUIET, restful home care if desired. Janet Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 6155.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—New house, 7 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; plot 70 x 125; marvellous view; Beacon Hill, near Hillcrest Road. Owner, Virginia 7-0638.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Medium sized, modern furnished, up-to-date house; near Christian Science church; reasonable rent to right family. Hours 6-10 P. M. 14 Gray Gardens West.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE, Rugs and Bedding may be purchased reasonably from New York wholesale houses. MRS. LUDWIG, 171 Fourth Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

Auto Employment In Canada Gains

TORONTO (CP)—Harry J. Carmichael, Vice-President and General Manager of General Motors of Canada, Limited, said Oct. 19 the company soon will have all employees back on full time with 1939 prospects for export trade "distinctly favorable."

During the past fornight more than 2,500 men have been recalled to the factories at Oshawa, Windsor, St. Catharines and Regina, he said. Within a month it is expected 3,000 more will be recalled with the maximum production payroll of 8,000 reached in the four factories.

Production at Regina starts Oct. 25, two months earlier than last year.

"With our dominion continuing to exhibit commercial and economic stability, and with the continued prosperity of our basic Canadian industries assured, we have no misgivings for 1939," Mr. Carmichael said. "Prospects for export trade are distinctly favorable."

The announcement was coincident with one from New York that General Motors Corporation will employ 35,000 more workers within the next fortnight.

Local Classified

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LINENS AND YARNS

HANAN'S OUTLET SHOP
Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infantwear
49 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Fireproof storage, local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 3-5555.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 42rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

OFFICES TO LET

DESK SPACE—Separate half office with telephone message service. Room 403, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's outside office to let part time. 551 Fifth Avenue. Telephone MU. 2-5873.

PAYING GUESTS

M'FINGAL INN, WATERTOWN, CONN. Modern accommodations; clean, restful; excellent food and service; 4½ acres; near Center; transportation to Christian Science church; special monthly and yearly rates. Booklet. Tel 731. JOHN SCHERER, Prop.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. A home with quiet surroundings, conducive to study. Also separate house with small housekeeping apartments. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

PRINTS AND ETCHINGS

SALE—Beautiful prints; Flowers, fashions, maps; colonial and English; 25c up; guaranteed original old; fine French framing in good taste. CHAGNON, 26 West 46th, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Real values in homes, lots, acreage, apartments, bank foreclosures, business property. J. B. HOWE, 175-54 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9261.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values; attractive apartments with country outlook; land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Two-room suite available in private home; limited kitchen privilege; near Christian Science church, station. Phone G. N. 338, 6-7 p. m.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C.—Newly furnished room, kitchen privileges, exclusive neighborhood, suitable business woman; after 6 p. m. OSBORN, 214 E. 62nd St.

N. Y. C.—Large sunny room for lady; southern exposure, elevator, conveniences; $7; near Columbia; only guest. UNiversity 4-4717.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 111th St. (Apt. 35)—Light front; $7; furnished-unfurnished; rooms well furnished, $5 up. MO. 2-8673.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 157 (Apt. 31)—Outside, large; private washroom, phone; buses, subways; single $6, two $7.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Near 18th and Col. Rd.) 1821 Belmont Rd. N. W.—Attractive single, also double room. Adams 4574.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to woman; will assist light duties; will go anywhere; excellent references. 6464 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Ger. 6588.

COMPANION-Nurse, cheerful, drives car; free to go anywhere. Write Box T-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPABLE woman desires to serve in any helpful capacity; references. Write Box W-50, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted; auditions held latter part of November. For information write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS I. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in the Christian Science Journal, and "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper, begins new Bible Lecture Courses: NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 7:30, and Thursday, Oct. 27, at 4; JAMAICA, L. I., Friday, Oct. 28, at 8; BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 3. Other groups are forming for Mondays in NEW HAVEN, CONN., and Friday afternoons in SMITHTOWN, L. I. Write 401 West 118th, New York City. (UN. 4-6318, preferably 8-10 A. M.

SONG AND SPEECH CLASS
Starting Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 7:30 P. M.
ALICE F. LAWRENCE
170 W. 73rd St., N. Y. C. End. 2-7910.
Invitations to opening lesson on request.

STENOGRAPHY private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7565.

M. SUZANNE MACKAY
SPEECH AND DRAMA
Personality, development, vocal expression, children's dramatics. For interview write 434 W. 229th St., New York. University 4-5790.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., New York City. Wis. 7-7969.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed., and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

THE LOGAN BROS. CO.

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MEIGS
Introducing the new
PATRICIA SLIPS
$1.95 to $2.95
Exclusive with Meigs
MAIN FLOOR

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 BROAD STREET

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods — vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
F. W. Behrens, Inc. 192 Fairfield Ave.

SAMSON CARD TABLES
regular $4 deluxe models **$2.98**
Seven different styles including ivory, Spanish embossed, game top, simulated walnut, inlay effects.
HOWLAND'S

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
272 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We Clean Anything From Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

Flood Light on Our Fortieth Anniversary
Watch Our Windows for Specials
The Greenwich Electrical Co.

HORTONS
Five per cent discount on all cash Christmas card purchases made by Nov. 15.
259 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 4384

Sound Beach Electrical Co.
SAMUEL L. BLUNT, Prop.
Electrical Contractor
Hotpoint Appliances
Philco and G. E. Radios
Old Greenwich—Phone 7-0850

Perfection Oil Heaters
$6.25 to $12.95
Electric Bowl Heaters
$2.50 to $8.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 605

THE TOGGERY SHOP
SWEATERS—ALL WOOL
For Young Men and Boys
Pull-over type and Zippers
Solid Colors—Two-Tone Effects
Heather Mixtures
$1.95 to $3.95
260 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 1478-W

The Shirley Shop
HOUSE COATS
Chenille—Silk
Satin Padded—Flannel
In all shades 3.98 and up
121 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 89

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Featuring
HANAN SHOES
for MEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL ST.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

BUY BOOKS
at
WITKOWER'S
Booksellers
77 ASYLUM STREET

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

Chocolate Fudge Cake 25c each
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

Do you wear a Top Coat?
Do you need a new one?
This season's coats are the best Top Coat values in years. Perhaps you would like one with a Nipper lining for these changeable days. Come in for an inspection.
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Mayfair Beauty Salon
27½ West Main Street
Anna Anderson Anna Sanborn
Tel. 2890 *Props*

Suits
Hand-tailored by Michaels-Stern
$30 — $35
STOCKWELLS

MIDDLETOWN

Christmas Cards
Counter cards—or cards printed with your name
Margaret Tarrant - Currier & Ives
Religious—Humorous—Friendship
Etchings—5c to 50c
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 College St., Middletown, Conn.

WRUBEL'S
Presenting a New Exclusive . . .
Early American Toiletries
Scented with Old Spice
PERFUME—TOILET WATER
BATH POWDER—SACHET—SOAP

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Caulkins & Post, Inc.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Let us help you in replacing wornouts now
484-492 Main Street Tel. 1275

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

LeWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Now Is
House Cleaning Time
Drapes, Curtains, Rugs, Blankets
415 WEST MAIN PHONE 364

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Christmas Cards
Costume Jewelry
Chapel Street, at The Taft

Christmas Cards
Make your selection early from our New Books
Exhibit of Walt Disney's Original Drawings for Snow White continues through October 31.
MUNSON GALLERY
275 ORANGE STREET

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
5-4116 135 Temple St.

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radios—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Togs *for*
Boys and Girls
Up to Size 14
942 Chapel Street

Flowers and Plants
from
Our Own Greenhouses
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

SOLTOW AND SPARROW
—Gifts—
Georg Jensen Silver
Orrefors Glass
75 Whitney Avenue

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving — Marcel and Finger Waving — and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y⁸ OLD⁸
HARD⁸ WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

The Smart Woman
INCORPORATED
"Fifth Ave. Brought to Town"
New FALL Showing
CLASSIC TAILORED DRESSES — BLOUSES
63 Wall Street, Norwalk

New Fall Enna Jettricks
make perfect Fashion Partners for New Fall Costumes
$5.00 to $6.00
ARNOLD BOOT SHOP
64 Wall St., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL
KENNETH MACKENZIE
HARRIS TWEED TOPCOATS
$29.95 Value $35.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

WE CELEBRATE *Our*
70th ANNIVERSARY
Sale Starts Thursday, October 13
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

TELEPHONE 3-0349
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
1939 Calendars—Christmas Cards
Printed Yuletide Gifts
Toms Road Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 ATLANTIC STREET

ABBOTT MARKERS
FOR
BIBLE and S. & H.
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

In Our Budget Shop
Man Tailored
Shirtmaker Frocks
Rayon and Wool
$5.95
Sizes 12 to 20
Colors: Wine, Teal and Blue
MANTELL & MARTIN

REEFER COATS
in Tweeds—black and other colors
so smart and practical
16.95 to 39.50
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD
Charge Accounts Invited

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Reversible Coats
for double duty
SUN OR RAIN
$10.95 to $19.95
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278 Main St., Stamford

Fall Assortments
STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
Now Complete
HARTWELL & DELAP CO.
48 Park Row, Stamford, Conn.

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Come and See This BEAUTIFUL Empsall's
'a thrill for US, a thrill for YOU, this beautiful new facade, these gorgeous windows! And don't forget—Empsall's backs up its fine front with fine merchandise.
Empsall's

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H."
NOW is a GOOD TIME to shop for Christmas Gifts
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
You can make your selections and have them put aside for a small payment each week.

If your COATS, SUITS and DRESSES are "ZORIC" cleaned by us, they will look like new when we return them.
PERRY'S
41 Jefferson St. Phone 3-3161

FASHIONS
BLAKESLEE FURS
QUALITY PRICE
STORE —99 NORTH MAIN ST.

Keep Them Warm
CHILDREN'S COATS
of sturdy materials—beautifully lined and interlined. Sizes run as high as 16.
$2.98 to $24.50
The Miller & Peck Co.

PERMANENT WAVES
Our Specialty
$5.00 up
BEAUTY SALON
Sugenheimer's
64 Bank Street

Visit our "All American Home"
Fourth Floor
For Ideas in Home Decorating
HOWLAND-HUGHES

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers telephone Plaza 6625
Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

A personally selected range of FALL and WINTER WOOLENS for Business, Formal and Sportswear is now available for your early consideration.
BENTZ & GALTON
Merchant Tailors
111 West Saratoga St. Ph. Plaza 5149

Phone Calvert 1421 We Deliver
E. A. SCHAFER
O. W. SCHAFER JR.
Choice Lamb, Veal and Pork
537-539 Lexington Market
BALTIMORE, MD.

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 2733

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
We're "fixin' up" our store for you. You'll appreciate the new arrangements on our first floor.
Use Your CHARGA-PLATE

When You Think of
FURS
Think of
COTRELL and LEONARD
472 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

For Quality and Comfort Buy
STETSON SHOES
for Men and Women
ARNOLD AUTHENTICS—SPORT SHOES *for Women*
E. A. BEAUMONT, Inc.
30 Maiden Lane

AUBURN

Let Us Winterize Your Car
Will Call For and Deliver
SUNOCO SERVICE STATION
35 Grant Ave. Phone 4054

Have your Fall Garments Fullerized
QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary St. Phone 1797

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064; 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

COVER THE EARTH
Lawrence Paint Company
162 WASHINGTON STREET
PAINT—Introduce new beauty inexpensively with Sherwin-Williams Paints

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Featuring beautiful I. Miller Shoes. Among other shoes here are Foot Savers, Dr Locke's, Vitality, and also Florsheim and Bostonians.
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes

It's Sisson's for Coats
—and exciting fur-laden fashions at 59.95 and 69.95 are running away with the autumn show! Others, of course, 29.95 to $125.
Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.
Established 1842

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5363 End. 1003
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Master Markets, Inc.
40 MAIN ST. DIAL 4-3228-29
Where you can buy your
ENTIRE FOOD NEEDS
All Under One Roof
Nothing but the best. Where service and quality go hand in hand.

MODERNIZE
Most people would not consider wearing an out-of-date hat or gown. How long has it been since you have had new furniture, rugs and draperies in your home? Is it a little old-fashioned or does it need a face lifting? It can be brought up to date inexpensively with a few new pieces of furniture or with modern furnishings from
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

The Quill Pen
110 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678
Bronxville's Fine Stationers
We suggest selecting your Christmas Cards now.
BEAUTIFUL SELECTION GIFTS

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Removal Notice
FERRIS RADIO CO.
to
91 Pondfield Road

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

High for your hair but not pocketbook
for the New Hair Styles *consult*
Martha's Beauty Salon
15 Park Place Tel. 6030

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-7 p. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Charge Account Invited
HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High St. 152 Elmwood Ave.

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt Lincoln 5410

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

DIXON & ADAMS
Specialized Lubrication
GASOLINE and OILS
TIRES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES
Paints and Varnishes
1152 MICHIGAN AVE. GR. 9845

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
PHONE HU 1580

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND
The A. T. DUNN CO.
Reduced Prices Now
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"
126 Elm Street Phone 48

See the new
1939 HUDSON
SIXES *and* EIGHTS
Now on Display
Gentry and Crumb
PHONE 184 159½ MAIN ST.

CORTLAND—HOMER
QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 7710 for Service

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA
The best in dry cleaning—
no odor—no shrinkage
Individualized
De Luxe Cleaners
458 W. Washington Ave. Dial 4338
423 N. Franklin Street Watkins Glen, N. Y. Phone 175-W
Main Street Monteur Falls, N. Y. Phone 31-J

THE BOOTERY
110 No. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.
Agency for
Dr. Locke Queen Quality
Wilbur Coon
Famous Shoes

GLOVERSVILLE
TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Women's FOOT REST Shoes which last year sold for $7.50 are now selling for $6.85
Many new styles to choose from
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

The New
Imperial Washable
WALLPAPERS
Cowles Brown & Co.
9 North Main Street

CURTAINS AND DRAPES
Made to Order
In our Workrooms
ARGERSINGER'S

Fancy Hallowe'en Novelties
PAGE & SHAW DURAND'S WHITMAN'S LOUIS SHERRY FANCY BOXES
BOSTON CANDY STORE

BARNEY GALINSKY & SONS
Clothiers
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.

BLANKETS...
. . . . Soft, fluffy, clean mean warmth and comfort
Send Your Blankets NOW!
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

SAUSAGE
Yes
Phone your order now for our Home Made Pure Pork Sausage
South Main St. Cash Market
Phone 2591

ITHACA
Hand Forged Aluminum
by WENDELL AUGUST
Artistic Durable Smart Lustrous
Gifts from $1.00 to $15.00
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS

Headquarters for
Philco Mystery Control Radios
ROTHSCHILDS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Frozen Foods, with flavor sealed in, ready to cook or serve.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN
Complete
INTERIOR DECORATING SERVICE
New Fall Curtains, Drapes, etc., of First Quality
NELSON'S *of Jamestown*
106-110 EAST 2ND STREET

KENMORE
Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

VIOLA STEVENS
2828 DELAWARE AVENUE
HATS *and* ACCESSORIES
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings

Kenmore Boot Shop
Comfortable Shoes
Ri 2064
2870 Delaware Ave.

Kenmore Haberdashery, Inc.
2874 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.
Smart Togs for Man-Boy
Featuring the famous
DON MacDONALD
Topcoats and Overcoats

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)
Say It with Flowers
Kenmore Floral Co.
1366 KENMORE AVE.
Kenmore's Reliable Florist
Serving Kenmore for 22 Years

LARCHMONT
DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street At the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

Long Island
BALDWIN
JO-ANN SHOPPE
80 MERRICK ROAD
Millinery, Sports Wear and Accessories
Come in and get acquainted with the fine values we are offering—Bags $1.00 up—Hats $1.98 up—Skirts $2.98 up—Sweaters $1.29 up. Extensive Knox Agency (hats)—Van Raalte (gloves)—Vanity Fair (nightgowns, pajamas).
You are always welcome!

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

INSURANCE
Fire and Auto and Other Forms
GEORGE L. ROSS
98 Merrick Rd., Baldwin, N. Y.
Phone: Baldwin 1648

Tel. Baldwin 6028
Cut Flowers—Pot Plants
Corsages
Wick's Florist
Member Telegraph Dispatch Service
NORTH GRAND AVENUE

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd. baldwin-li
Baldwin 4767

FAR ROCKAWAY
Debutante Hosiery Shop
1038 Central Avenue
Bags—Gloves—Lingerie
A Complete Line of
Gotham Gold Stripe Hose
SALLY MAST, Proprietor

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
The New Philco for 1939
Presenting Mystery Control
Greatest Radio Invention
Since Radio Itself
Westminster Sales & Service
513 Central Ave.
Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

HONEY BELDOCH
453 Central Avenue
A Special Group of Dresses for the "Football Game" In Colors $7.95

FLUSHING
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Independence 3-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your complete Fall Wardrobe may be selected here economically.
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BENDIX DUYSEN, *Delicatessen*
Home Cooking Our Specialty
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

J. G. MacDougall, Ltd.
Formerly with Brooks Bros.
Custom Clothing
Ready-to-Wear Clothes
Shirts Neckwear Dobbs Hats
136-84 ROOSEVELT AVE.
Ind. 3-7677 At Bus Terminal

FLUSHING—Bayside
For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere.
No Job Too Big or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232 St. Bayside 9-6450

BOBBY'S BEAUTY SHOP
Try our combination Permanent Waves — Beautiful Top Waves, Tight Curls on Ends
213-11 41st Avenue
2 doors west of Bell Ave.
Bayside 9-0215

FLUSHING—Whitestone
O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl 9-8977 Fl 9-8987

NEW YORK

Long Island
FOREST HILLS
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Agency for Royal Typewriters
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

Fur and Fabric Hats
From Your Own Material or Ours
Harriet hats
30 WINDSOR PLACE
Open Evenings Tuesday and Friday

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage Greasing Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th St. Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Paints / Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens
CLEVELAND 3-4038 MODERATE PRICES
OLGA HELD
Hairdresser
Open Nights
Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M. 81-37 Lefferts Blvd.

FREEPORT
FREE DELIVERY
CHOICE
Meats and Poultry
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 1946

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
PLAY SAFE!
Let us SINCLAIRIZE
your car for winter
Sonny's Service Station
W. H. LONGE, Prop.
E. Sunrise Highway and Henry Street
Phone Freeport 4977

Fall Outfits for Men
in Good Taste, Style and Value
THE IRVING SHOP
(Incorporated)
Clothier, Hatter, Haberdasher
80 South Main Street, Freeport

Ph. Freeport 4639
ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over Weiss

LEONARD SHOP
72 South Main Street Freeport
See our new football
Skirts and Matching Sweaters
"The Most Complete Feminine Shop on Long Island"

GREAT NECK
GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

VICTOR RECORDS
Radio Service
House Calls — $1
BARROW'S
CAPEHART—PHILCO
STROMBERG—MAGNAVOX
G. N. 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
CHINA — GLASSWARE
"Everything for the Kitchen and Dining Room."
441 Middle Neck Rd., nr. Old Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 2704

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island
GREAT NECK (Continued)
The Hidden House
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd G. N. 3695

The BORNHOLM RESTAURANT, Inc.
Serving World Famous Swedish Hors d'Oeuvres
"SMORGASBORD"
LUNCHEON 40c DINNER 85c
20 State Plaza
and Opposite Christian Science church
Phone 3541

HEMPSTEAD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

GRANT'S 32nd ANNIVERSARY SALE
Check your Fall and Winter needs. See how much more you save shopping at GRANT'S now.
W. T. GRANT CO.
36 Main Street

BROCKTON SHOE CO.
The Finest in Footwear at Popular Prices
Specializing in
Footform—Nunn-Bush—Heel Hugger
14 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 26 GLEN STREET GLEN COVE

FALL SALE OF
Wearever Aluminum Ware
Seven new items now available.
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Our Draperies and Upholstery Show Room Is Now Ready for Your Inspection
STYLE ART DECORATORS
252 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead 5539

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE *Dealer"*
Main and Bedell Streets
Hempstead 6100

Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq. New York

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 STORES Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
OPEN EVENINGS

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street at Jamaica Ave.
Printing in All Its Branches
One or a Million
HOllis 5-2421

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Atterodt's, Inc.
HAIRDRESSERS
35-59 82nd Street
Jackson Heights, L. I.
Newtown 9-8950
Our Salon Is "Air Conditioned"

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
3206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8988

Hats of Individuality by
Betty
37-31 82 St. Jackson Heights
89-61 164 St. Jamaica

NEW YORK

Long Island
JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)
The World Moves so does
LENIHAN, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Local and Long Distance Moving
90-10 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-3700
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
37-63 83rd St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
A Whole Building of Shoes
ROOSEVELT AVE. COR. 83RD ST.
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Special Department for Children
X-Ray Fittings

Georgian Hall Pharmacy
LENTHERIC PERFUMES
ALMAY COSMETICS
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
83rd St. and Polk Ave. HAV. 9-0176

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422
NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733

Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries, Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats—Poultry—Provisions
Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
With Every $1.50 Purchase and Your Appreciation Slip, a ½ lb. Package of Bacon Free
80-18 Polk Ave. Ph. Newtown 9-1662

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

GUSTAV STOCK
Furs Made to Order Remodeling Repairing
Latest Styles Reasonable
Finest Workmanship
37-08 90th Street, Jackson Heights

JAMAICA
Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats — $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

LITTLE NECK
PAVER TIRE CO.
Old Tires Renewed by Our GUARANTEED RETREADING PROCESS
Gasoline—Oil—Service
Northern Blvd. at the City Line
Phone: Bayside 9-0660, 8087

LYNBROOK
The BILTMORE
Adjustable Steel Radiator Shield

Style	Top Width	Adjustable Length	Price
B 1325	9¾"	13 to 25	$1.29
B 2343	9¾"	22 to 43	1.49
B 3058	9¾"	30 to 58	1.99
Special	9¾"	20 to 39	1.00
"Challenger"	9¾"	18 to 35	2 for 98c

M. L. LEVISON
Hardware 35 Atlantic Avenue

RAINBOW LAUNDRY
Self-Service Branch
122 Atlantic Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 2603
Bring in your Laundry and call for it. Save money the Rainbow Way.

MUELLER'S
Chocolates and Large Assortment of Old Fashioned Home Made Candies
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Just South of Sunrise Highway

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

NEW YORK

Long Island
MANHASSET
WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

Manhasset Delicatessen
INCORPORATED
HOME COOKED FOOD
Chicken Pot Pies Our Specialty
Staples CATERING Delicacies
435 Plandome Rd., Opp. Theatre
PHONE MANHASSET 2188

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales ● And ● Service - 4
Telephone Manhasset

Strathmore Service Station
Complete Winter-Proof Service
RICHFIELD PRODUCTS
Tires—Batteries
Northern Blvd. and Shelter Rock Road
Chas. A. Galvin, Prop.

PATCHOGUE
FUNK & SUTPHEN, INC.
Shoe Department at SWEZEY & NEWINS
Styl-Eez
Shoes for Men, $5.00 to $7.00

SILVERTONE RADIOS
Priced for Every Pocket
Complete Line for 1939
Now on Display
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

L. W. TERRELL
Certified
COAL — FUEL OIL
Phone Patchogue 210
CHAPEL AVENUE AND L. I. R. R.

PORT WASHINGTON
FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

CHEVROLET **LYONS**
CHEVROLET Inc.
Established 1928
11 Haven Ave., Port Washington
2496 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Sales — Service
Dependable Used Cars

QUEENS VILLAGE
Faust Bros.
Queens' Leading Food Market
announce the opening
on OCTOBER 27 of the new
FAUST SUPER-MARKET
(Self-Service)
at Tulip and Plainfield Avenues, Floral Park
Faust Bros. in Queens Village
219-11 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-8467

MODERN 25c BEAUTY SHOP
Ask about the new
ZOTOS
GUARDIAN EYE
PERMANENTS
All Forms of Beauty Culture
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Nat. City Bank Bldg.
206 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park

IRV and LEW
Knox Hats
Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129

HABERMAN'S SHOE STORE
Red Cross Shoes for Women—Edgerton Shoes for Men—Kalisteniks Shoes for Children
214-79 JAMAICA AVENUE

Fay's Corset Shop
Correct Corset Fitting
Figure freedom with firm control. Alterations made without charge.
215-03 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

NEW YORK

Long Island
RICHMOND HILL (Continued)
Attention—Please
We are pleased to announce the
NEW MANAGEMENT
of the Former
CHECKER BAKERY
Looking forward with confidence and pleasure to serving you with all your baked needs.
Yours for Service
REICHENBACH'S BAKERY
117-10 JAMAICA AVENUE

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

Albee French Cleaners
Expert Tailoring
Furs cleaned, remodeled and repaired
113-19 Myrtle Ave. Vir 7-3618

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
113-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

WILBUR COON
MATRIX
TREADEASY
Also Budget Shoes
$5.00
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-3254

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FRUITS VEGETABLES GROCERIES
Vir. 7-0170
Neighborhood Market
8554 118th Street

BILL'S MEAT MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry
116-09 JAMAICA AVE.
For Prompt Delivery Ph. Vir. 7-6961

Distinctive Millinery
$1.85—$5.00
The Palace
108-21 JAMAICA AVE.
Near 109th Street

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
Budget Your Home
Refurnish

There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189 — 7-1190

Haberdashers - Hatters
— to Men —
STETSON HATS—MANHATTAN SHIRTS
Plesser & Sons
INCORPORATED
9105 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

R. Jurgensen's Restaurant
Sea Food
Steaks and Chops
94-25 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 94th and 95th Sts. Cleve. 3-9736

RIDGEWOOD
The Olga Shop, Inc.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Attractive Fall Hats
Ranging from $1.85 up
57-12 MYRTLE AVENUE
Near Seneca Avenue
Ridgewood, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
MORTGAGES INSURANCE
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. 3E 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. Filling Stations, Inc.

South Park and Lincoln Avenues

Mobilgas

$4490—$30 MONTH
—FHA—

BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* Tel. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM—WOOD-BURNING FIRE-PLACE—DINETTE — KITCHEN — BATH—2 BEDROOMS——FULL BASEMENT——ATTIC—OIL BURNER—ATTACHED GARAGE.

Tel. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
BESSIE WOLF, Prop.
Headquarters for "ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM"
274 Merrick Road

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO BLUE KOPPERS
OILS COAL COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

ST. ALBANS

25c Beauty Shop
All Rinses Included Free
Permanent Waving a Specialty
ELLA M. ADAMS, Mgr.
113-37 FARMERS AVE.

MAMARONECK

SQUIBB
TOOTH POWDER
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly
CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE TEL. 89

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
101 East Boston Post Road

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
210 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6113 7 Gramatan Ave.

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

THE **LANGDON** SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6800
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as
$1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil
For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Wolkoff Fur Shop
Remodeling Storage
Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
18 Colden Street Tel. 835

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

MOE MEYER STORE
Millinery
87 Water St. Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
Steam and Hot Water Heating
Tel. New Rochelle 5774
21 Columbus Avenue

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
363 NORTH AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE 3187

MOORE & GREELEY
Formerly Moore Radio Company
Radios, Victrolas, Records, Electrical Appliances, Gas Ranges, Canopies, Awnings, Venetian Blinds
New Rochelle 1900
609 Main St., opp. Maple Avenue

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Komar Electric Company
All Household Appliances
JOBBING AND REPAIRING
Used Hoover Vacuum Cleaners
Priced Right
313 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
TEL. N. R. 2799

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT CONSISTENTLY LOW PRICES
Other Stores Throughout Westchester

THE CAKE BOX
Tea Room
DELICIOUS HOME COOKING
LUNCHEON—DINNER
111 Centre Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 6112

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
45 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Plymouth Hat Shop
Just opened in New Rochelle showing quality sample hats, all one price 2.95
504 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

SHOE SALE
Reductions on
Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES
FISHER'S
2968 Third Ave., near 153rd Street
BRONX, N. Y.

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Florence Corsetry
Our new Princess models of Corselettes and Girdles for this fall are very essential for the new frocks.
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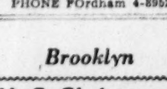
Brooklyn

H. G. Christensen



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Imported Specialties
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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ROCHESTER

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bring the family in for dinner. quality food at reasonable prices. seasonable gifts and candies.

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Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
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Clothes for Town and Country
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136 Sagamore Rd. Tuckahoe, N. Y. Phone Tuck. 6310

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FUEL OIL
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$5 to $6
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Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

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We are proud to present at last, a perfect fitting slip, designed by a dressmaker. You'll find you're finally free from shrinking, bulging, twisting, and strap troubles. Tailored or lace trimmed styles. Sizes 32 to 44 in regular and short lengths.
The Price, $1.98 and $2.98
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The new wall decorations add color and charm to your home
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MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
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Just back of First Citizens Bank

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Where Shoes Are Fitted—
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NEW YORK

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a thrill for US, a thrill for YOU, this beautiful new facade, these gorgeous windows! And don't forget—Empsall's backs up its fine front with fine merchandise.
Empsall's

ACCEPTED FASHIONS
All accepted fashions, all new and all here!
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It will help you to choose the smartest if you see our display $6.95 up
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NOW SHOWING
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for women—$6.75 and $7.75
Handbags to match—$2.95
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HATS Remodeled
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Complete Banking Service
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"Patronized by Particular People"

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Imported Table Delicacies
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HOME MADE CANDIES
"Good Candy is our Pride"
Also
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- Freshly Roasted Nuts
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An Exclusive Shop With
Becoming Hats
$1.95, none higher
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Open every evening until 9 o'clock

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UNUSUAL DISTINCTIVE DRESSES
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$8.95 — $22.95
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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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Finest Quality Food for the Table
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Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studios.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc. BEAUTY SALON
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THE NEW MODELS AND MATERIALS ARE NOW READY FOR SELECTION FOR YOUR
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Household and fancy linens. Maids' and nurses' uniforms. Curtains, blankets, comforts and spreads. Bathroom accessories.
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W. ROY HALSEY Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

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The Fashion Shop
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"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
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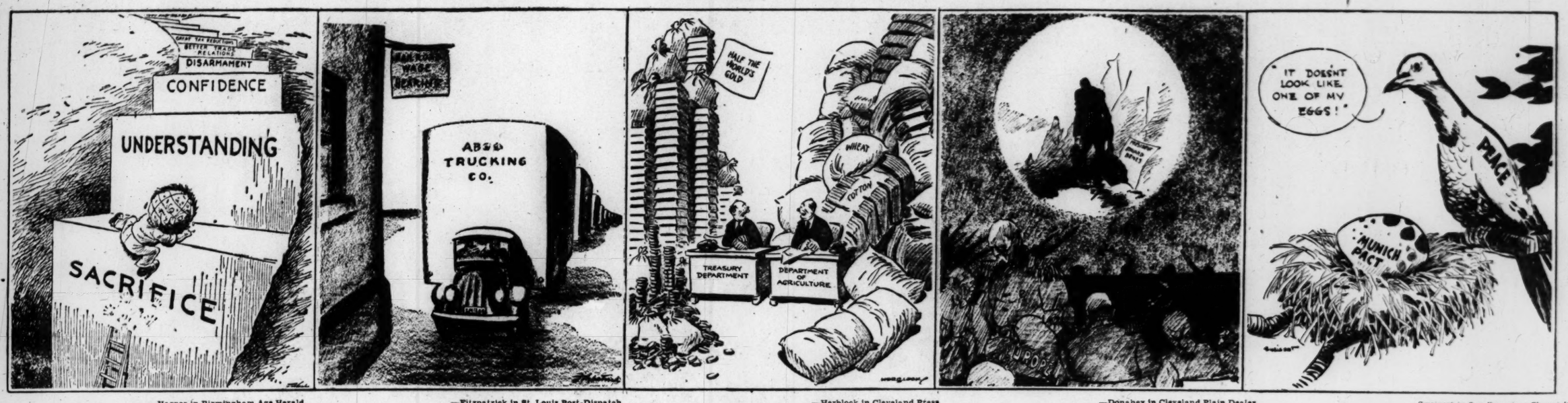
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order:
YONKERS
2574 — 2575 — 2576 — 2577

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Harper in Birmingham Age Herald
The First Two Steps Are the Hardest

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
One of the Noises Outside

—Herblock in Cleveland Press
"That's Quite a Surplus You Have There"

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
The Fade-Out!

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Just Wait Until It Hatches!

Sunbonnet Sue

Vocations

Cans Into Flower Pots

Emptied cans have a sale value, if you know the "secret." All you need do is to dress them up a bit.

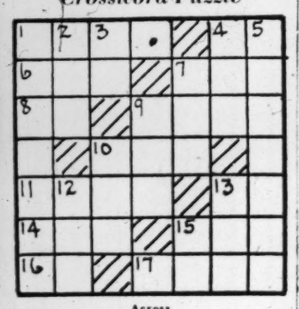
Gather up all the clean quart cans you can find (also larger and smaller ones can be used for special purposes). Melt off the top rim, enamel the outside in blue, green, or other colors. On one side, about center of can, paste a neat, bright-colored picture, clipped from seed catalog or other source, representing the flower the can is supposed to be a "home" for. Cover the picture with transparent varnish for protection.

Punch three small holes in bottom of can. Enamel the inside of can from top down about an inch. Place about three layers of blotting paper in bottom, cut to fit can, or the same thickness of pressed cotton.

This makes the prettiest flower pot one could wish for and it will sell readily for 15 cents. And one can easily make 10 to 15 an hour. Cost about 1 cent each.

I placed 30 sample cans, decorated as above, in the window of a grocery where we trade. In two hours I passed by again just to "see if any had sold." Not a can was in the window; and, thinking something had gone wrong and that the grocer had taken them out, I went in. The groceryman smiled and handed me $3.00 cash—every one had sold! And he handed me orders for 50 more cans.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Drive down
4—Musical note
6—Era
7—Affirmation
8—Negation
9—Vow
10—Annoy
13—River in Italy
14—Female sheep
15—By
16—Musical note
17—Authoritative sanction

Down

1—Bird
2—Past
3—Pronoun
4—Permit
5—A weed
7—Ox
9—Sphere
10—Vexation
12—A fear
13—Seed of a fabaceous vine
15—Jumbled type

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Odds and Ends

Government in 1222

Hungary has the oldest constitution in Europe, dating from 1222.

Faith, Hope, and Charity

In art, the symbol of faith is the cross; hope, the anchor; charity, the heart.

Permanent Best Seller

The Bible is the world's best seller. An average of 30,000,000 copies are sold yearly, or about 80,000 a day.

But Parrots Are Prettier

A crow will learn to talk if it is an intelligent bird, but slitting its tongue has little or nothing to do with its speech.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Does "cleverness" always pay? Here's a preference for you!

CLEVRSVEVXZ VA R BRA VD FGXLA HCLGLCRSEL XF BLCL IELJLCALDD. XKL "IELJLC" BRA VD DF EVNLEZ XF FJLCCLRIK KVBDLEG.

Missing Letters

This is shared by a Kenmore, New York, reader. Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across:

C — — — —
— O — — —
— — M — —
— — — E —
— — — — T

1, An artificial waterway. 2, Indicate. 3, A stone carved in relief. 4, A gem. 5, Quiet.

Letter Juggling

And here's another by the same reader. Form at least 4 words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

E V L A S

By How Much?

Two boats are rowed in a race over a straight course that is 1 mile, 995 yards in length. Their speeds are 12 miles and 11 23-29 miles an hour, respectively. If sound travels at the rate of 1,140 feet a second, by how much will the faster boat be ahead of the other when the sound of the starting gun is heard at the winning post?

Fun With Antonyms

And, today, 10 words and their antonyms to be matched:

1	coarse	learned	
2	comely	malleable	
3	shabby	fine	1
4	miserly	deceitful	
5	austere	elevated	
6	joyous	lavish	
7	unyielding	gorgeous	
8	depressed	agreeable	
9	honest	unrefined	
10	stupid	dejected	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Detroit News: Those who follow the market say an international treaty in legible condition should fetch 3 to 5 dollars for the autographs.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: In Italy, bachelors are aghast at the new taxes heaped upon them. They had gone on, in their innocence, supposing one could live as cheaply as two.

Cloud Masses

Monitor Camera Club from Ann Mayhew, Caterham, England.

Fruits of Obedience

At a banquet by the victorious Continental Army after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, a distinguished French officer asked Mrs. Washington how she had managed to rear such a splendid son.

"I taught him to obey," she replied.

In Lighter Vein

Odd Coincidence

"Sugrim Persaud, a waiter at the Park Hotel, has a 682-year-old French coin in his possession. The coin has the face of the Emperor Napoleon."—British Guiana Paper.—Punch.

Barnyard Bloom

Little Joyce was visiting her grandmother in the country. The morning after her arrival she went out into the yard and saw a peacock.

"Oh, Grandma!" she cried, excitedly. "Come here quickly! One of your chickens has bloomed."—Tit-Bits.

Boomerang

An office boy dashed into his employer's office and asked loudly if he might go to the match.

Startled, the employer looked up. "That is no way to ask permission," he said. "Let me give you a lesson in etiquette. I will go out and act your part. You sit at my desk and make believe you are the boss."

The youngster sat down and the man left the office. Presently he knocked on the door. The boy told him to come in.

The employer entered, noiselessly. "I wonder, sir," he asked, meekly, "if you would be so kind as to let me have the afternoon off? I want very much to see a football match!"

The youngster looked up, grinning broadly. "Why, certainly!" he exclaimed. "And here's a dollar to have some fun with!"—Tit-Bits.

Of Course Not

Smith: "Patience has ceased to be a virtue with me now. I refer to my neighbor's conduct.

Brown: "Isn't he neighborly?"

Smith: "His conduct has become intolerable. He built a six-foot fence between his house and mine. I was willing to overlook that, but now he has increased the height of the fence to ten feet and that I can't overlook."—Montreal Star.

Daily Anecdote

"The Gods Will Know"

For many ages—probably even before the dawn of recorded history—men have been able to do their best work only when they sought to meet the demands of a power above and apart from themselves. Of such men was Phidias, the sculptor.

One day when Phidias was busily at work upon the statue of Diana, which was to be placed in the Acropolis, a friend passed by and paused to watch the sculptor. With his chisel Phidias was seeking to bring out every filament of hair at the back of the head, so far as it could be done in marble.

"That figure," remarked the friend, "will be a hundred feet above the ground and stand with its back to a marble wall. Who will ever know what work you put there?"

To which Phidias replied: "The gods will know."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Balance of Good

London

A greengrocer used to call down one road with his cart especially to serve one customer. This customer, a mother of a family, soon noticed that on the route there was no place where the grocer and his son could have refreshment. She, therefore, used to prepare them a bite to eat while her order was being executed. On opening her basket she would usually find a little extra something had been put in there in gratitude.

Later, this family came upon hard times and removed to a much smaller dwelling in the same locality. The greengrocer continued to call; but the customer said that she was not buying so much as she used to because she could not afford to. Nevertheless, she was always kept well stocked with vegetables and fruit. In return, she would make cakes and jam for the grocer to take home to his family, who appreciated very much homemade things.

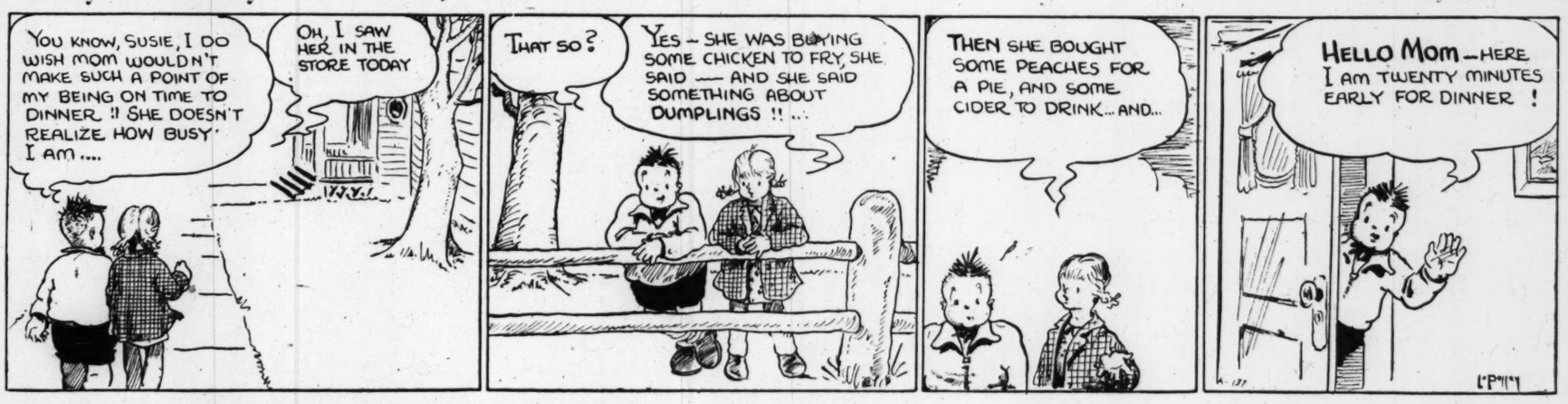
For over 12 months the grocer received almost no monetary recompence. Yet always was there the same courtesy and cockney philosophy: "Thank you very much, Mum"; and "Oh, that's all right, Mum, we'll all see better days soon."

Quotation for Today

NEVER give a man up until he has failed at something he likes.
—LEWIS E. LAWES.

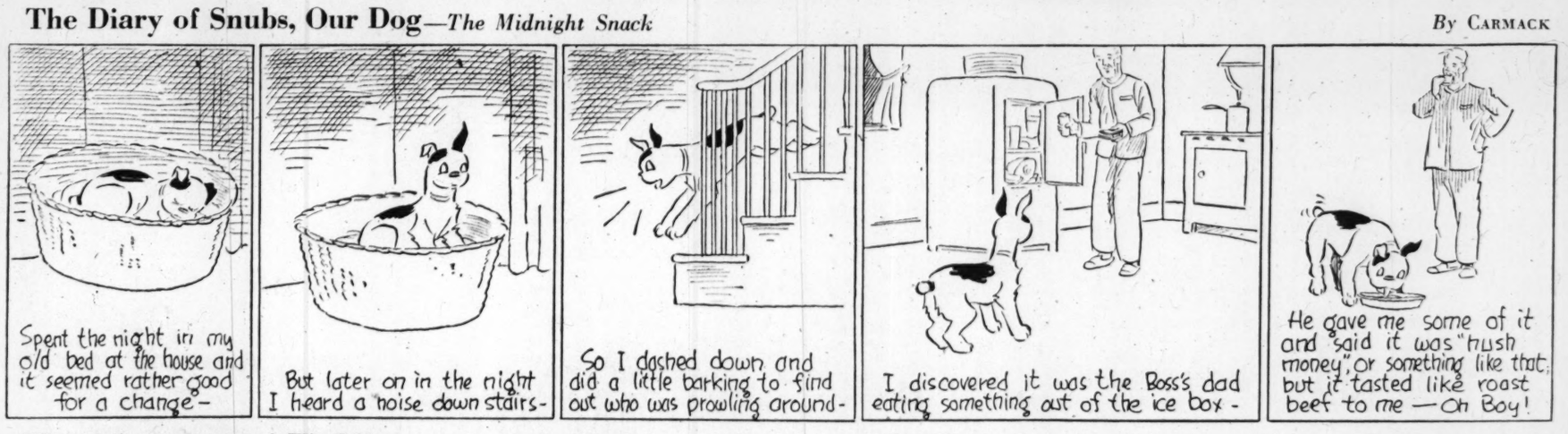
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Busy Man Comes Home to Dinner*

By LE PELLEY


YOU KNOW, SUSIE, I DO WISH MOM WOULDN'T MAKE SUCH A POINT OF MY BEING ON TIME TO DINNER !! SHE DOESN'T REALIZE HOW BUSY I AM....
OH, I SAW HER IN THE STORE TODAY
THAT SO?
YES - SHE WAS BUYING SOME CHICKEN TO FRY, SHE SAID — AND SHE SAID SOMETHING ABOUT DUMPLINGS !! ...
THEN SHE BOUGHT SOME PEACHES FOR A PIE, AND SOME CIDER TO DRINK... AND...
HELLO MOM — HERE I AM TWENTY MINUTES EARLY FOR DINNER !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Midnight Snack*

By CARMACK


Spent the night in my old bed at the house and it seemed rather good for a change-
But later on in the night I heard a noise down stairs-
So I dashed down and did a little barking to find out who was prowling around-
I discovered it was the Boss's dad eating something out of the ice box -
He gave me some of it and said it was "hush money", or something like that, but it tasted like roast beef to me — Oh Boy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Eliminates Jack*

By THE HAGERS

"WHO IS THIS HERO WHO HAS EARNED A STATUE? TED, ARE YOU CONCERNED?"
"NO! MY GOOD POINTS I DO REGRET HAVE NOT BEEN RECOGNIZED AS YET.
BUT JACK FOR HIS INVENTIONS, MIGHT HAVE WON THE DRAKEVILLE NEWS SPOTLIGHT."
"NO! JACK'S INVENTIONS ARE THE KIND THAT NEVER SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO MIND."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Monthly Meetings

Question: Our bylaws provide for three regular meetings a year, two in January and one in July. They also provide that (a) "Special meetings may be called at any time by authority of the board," and (b) "A special meeting shall be called upon written request of 25 members."

For some time we have held a meeting once a month, this on motion of the membership. The question has arisen as to the legality of this practice. Please give your interpretation.

Answer: There is nothing in the bylaws given that would prevent meetings once a month, or as often as the membership chooses. The bylaws give authority to the board to call special meetings, but not exclusive authority. They also provide that the board must call meetings upon request of 25 members. These are merely additional ways provided for calling meetings in addition to such meetings as the members have fixed in the bylaws or may call by motion. They do not set aside the fundamental right of the members to decide at what other times and for what other purposes they shall meet.

These monthly meetings are special meetings, however, not regular meetings. As a rule, regular meetings are those specified as such in the bylaws.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Reliability in a man is often preferable to mere cleverness. The "clever" man is so likely to overreach himself.

Missing Letters: Canal, point, cameo, jewel, quiet.

Letter Juggling: Slave, vales, laves, salve, valse.

By How Much? 2 1-5 feet.

Fun With Antonyms: Coarse—fine; comely—unrefined; shabby—gorgeous; miserly—lavish; austere—agreeable; joyous—dejected; unyielding—malleable; depressed—elevated; honest—deceitful; stupid—learned.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Armed Appeasement

THE Munich settlement has evoked a redoubled race in armaments. The Hitler-Chamberlain agreement by which Britain and Germany were to settle all differences peaceably has been followed by new British defense preparations and sharp German attacks on those preparations.

Armed appeasement does appear a self-contradictory policy. But in the search for workable peace measures let us not be thrown off by words. Armed appeasement is not an impossible policy—if the second half of the team keeps up with the first. It is plain that the very number and destructiveness of weapons has caused statesmen and peoples to strive harder for adjustments without war.

Yet the choice of guns instead of butter is one no people relishes. And the longer the peoples go on making it the more ready they become for desperate ventures. It tends also to result merely in everyone having two guns instead of one. Such a condition may permit adjustments under threat of war which are yet better than war. But it heals no hates, makes no genuine peace. And where much of the world appears divided over ideals of government and separated by antithetical systems of trade, armed appeasement can exist only at the greatest risk if it is to be aggravated continually by warlike words. It becomes then merely armed irritation. This fact gives force to the words of Ambassador Kennedy at the Trafalgar Day dinner of the British Navy League:

> It is true that the democratic and dictator countries have important and fundamental divergencies of outlook which, in certain matters, go deeper than politics. But there is simply no sense, common or otherwise, in letting these differences grow into unrelenting antagonisms. After all, we have to live together in the same world, whether we like it or not.

It might be well to recognize that in the present stage of humanity's development every country is going to arm if it feels itself threatened. Until nations find a way to make collective security work they may find the contradictions of armed appeasement the most acceptable alternative. But let us admit its dangers. Let us understand that for every added arm there should be an added effort at real appeasement.

Every new ship should be followed not by a new suspicion but by recognition of the good in other countries. Every new gun should be accompanied not by hateful and exaggerated denunciations of other systems of government or trade but earnest endeavors to understand why good people believe in them.

This need not lessen any individual's loyalty to his own ideals or his effort to practice them in his own country. It does not imply any weakening before aggression or oppression. But it is the only course which can give meaning or success to armed appeasement.

For Self-Representation

THE order of the National Labor Relations Board to the Republic Steel Company to rehire 5,000 men out of work as a result of the "Little Steel" strike last year is one of the heaviest blows yet struck by the Board in behalf of its conception of the collective bargaining authorized and promised protection by the Wagner Act. The essence of that conception is the right of the employee to choose for himself the type of representation he wants in his contacts with the employer, and to do so without domination, dictation or duress.

There are inequalities in details of the Wagner Act and there may be errors of zeal in the NLRB's application of it to the Republic case which it is the function of courts to correct on appeal. But in the main, public opinion has become well convinced in these last few years that the choice of representation is a prerogative that belongs to the employee.

There may have been "arrogance" in the attitude of union organizers, as Tom Girdler, chairman of the Republic Company, alleges, but the Board is of the opinion that violence began with the armed determination of Mr. Girdler and the Company to arrogate to themselves the decision as to what kind of representation their workmen should have and that it should not be a union.

There are serious abuses on both sides of the employer-employee relationship, but one element of recurrent discord is surely the attempt to make up other men's minds for them. The right of self-choice of one's representation may involve in its exercise an occasional mistake, but it is a right that is essential to a reasonable degree of industrial democracy.

RECENT repairs on the Statue of Liberty have strengthened the steel frame and re-enforced the crown. One hopes that this is symbolic.

What Suffolk Downs Has Done—

"WHAT Suffolk Downs has done for Suffolk County—" is the catchy slogan Massachusetts's largest race track uses to advertise its alleged civic virtues in a costly billboard campaign to prevent repeal of the pari-mutuel betting law in the November 8 referendum. The red-lettered listing of the race track's yearly tax contributions to the State's old-age pension fund naturally makes a favorable impression on those who run as they read. Now, in practically every State where pari-mutuel betting operates, the law allows the race track to deduct twice as much as the State. But the type on the billboards is so big there is no room left to show the voters of Suffolk County what Suffolk Downs has done for Suffolk Downs.

How Big Is a Bully?

YOU can't judge a bully by his size. That is one realization that comes out of the current land-grabbing in Central Europe. Post-Munich map-making discloses as much eagerness among the smaller powers as among the larger to take advantage of a neighbor's weakness.

Poland's Foreign Minister has now talked with King Carol, Warsaw reports say, about parcelling out Ruthenia, easternmost portion of Czechoslovakia, between the Hungarians and the Rumanians (enter a new annexationist!). Poland meanwhile discovers new cause for complaint against Lithuania which now falls heir to Czechoslovakia's role of minority "oppressor." The German press joins the anti-Lithuanian attack. Under this propagandist barrage a drive which would net Memel for Poland and would probably result in Poland's giving back the famous "Polish Corridor" to Germany is reported.

The right to national self-determination no doubt will be invoked if necessary to camouflage the renewed ascendancy of a familiar post-World War instrument of conquest—joint bullying of Powers by Powers, large or small.

Plebiscites on the Charles

LIKE the young gentlemen Sir Walter Scott describes: "Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth, when thought is speech, and speech is truth," the jocular editors of Harvard's Lampoon have hit upon a delightful bit of wisdom in their "ultimatum" to the Cambridge City Council demanding a plebiscite for minorities.

Of course, "Lampy" editors were only making humorous reply to the Council's apparently serious vote asking legislative partition of Harvard College from the City of Cambridge, sought because of Harvard's alleged sponsorship of the current campaign to install the Proportional Representation Council-City Manager form of government in the city across the Charles. But a square deal for minorities—to say nothing of majority groups—which Proportional Representation among other things provides, might work some wonders right in that City Council.

The record discloses that during the past six years four wards out of Cambridge's eleven have never been represented by a councilman elected by a majority vote; three wards have had but one majority representative during this period; three wards had two majority representatives; only one ward was continuously represented by a majority-elected councilman! It would appear Cambridge voters are entitled to a plebiscite on a system of voting which fosters the split votes, gerrymanders and controlled caucuses that permit such results.

The charge that Harvard College seeks control of Cambridge through Plan E (the last thing that could happen) deserves to be treated lightly. One might as well accuse Harvard of having experimental ambitions toward the nation's railroads because Dean Landis who heads the Plan E committee also happens to be one of the mediators in the rail wage dispute.

Those Coming in Peace

OCTOBER is the month of color and beauty in the temperate zones. The iron-wood wears a deep stain of scarlet. Woodbine flames along the fences and the sumac is deep carmine. All the lush forests burn with colors of beauty. It seems a paradox that thousands of individuals living in the midst of such natural loveliness should look upon this season as one tinged with fright.

This is the time of year when the varying hare dons his whitened coat and the antlers of the buck are hard and polished. The wild duck takes to the air from the marsh with a flight, long and curvedly beautiful. But into this pattern of beauty come the sound of the dog running in full cry, the voices of hunters—and that final, fatal crack.

With this in mind we learned with interest of a sign posted over a wide area of woodland in Vermont. It reads: "These fifty acres of forest are for the free enjoyment of those coming in peace. Hunters and fishers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Holmes and the Court

Book News of the Day

A LIBERAL looks at a liberal in Felix Frankfurter's MR. JUSTICE HOLMES AND THE SUPREME COURT (Cambridge Mass.: Harvard University Press. $1.50). This book contains the three public lectures Mr. Frankfurter gave under the auspices of Harvard University last spring.

More than a decade ago Felix Frankfurter, a professor at Harvard Law School, aroused controversy by his defense of the legal rights of Sacco and Vanzetti. He has been called the Warwick behind the New Deal and consequently has been mentioned frequently as a possible successor to the late Justice Cardozo.

Thus his book takes on the savor of the topical. Yet if Mr. Frankfurter were some obscure law professor entirely divorced from the current scene his judicial philosophy would command immediate respect for its simple practicality and vision. Of course, the author is expounding the credo of the late Justice Holmes as it affected the vital issues of property and society, individual liberties and the relationship of federal and state powers. But who can doubt that it is the disciple speaking?

Those who call Mr. Frankfurter a radical would have difficult work proving it on the basis of this book. Even the label of "liberal" might be challenged, for Mr. Frankfurter makes it clear that he does not deem it the function of a Supreme Court Justice to be a liberal or a conservative. His first and last duty is to be a jurist—to speak always with the "impersonal voice of the Constitution."

But if democracy wants to be liberal in its social reforms, Mr. Frankfurter, like Justice Holmes, believes it should be permitted to be, provided its actions do not conflict with specific prohibitions or clean-cut implications in the Constitution.

In this sense both Mr. Frankfurter and Holmes can be regarded as liberals—liberal, at least, to the point of permitting democracy to be democracy. Holmes, in dissenting from scores of court decisions—especially those that halted state reforms under the "due process" clause—was not necessarily expressing his support of those reforms. He was registering disapproval of judicial nullification. This disapproval was intensified by his conviction that many of his colleagues blocked the path of democratic progress because they insisted upon reading their own economic and social prejudices into their decisions.

"He (Holmes) knew too much to believe it was within his power to save, if it was within the power of the Legislature to ruin," Mr. Frankfurter declares; and he contends that the broad constructionist is really on the side of the Constitution, since this document is a living organism and not a narrow legalistic abstraction.

R. M. B.

It's In the Air!

Minarets of Carcassonne

THE stones of Carcassonne tell the story of twenty centuries of history. Here, looking up and down the fair and fertile valley of the Aude, Europe's most famous walled city stands on foundations laid by the Romans a hundred years before the Christian era. And the minarets that command the rich southern countryside record Theodoric's domination of Europe.

Carcassonne, lying well apart from the modern city, lifts its towers and bastions on a table land across the Aude. Rare discernment characterized the Romans' choice of sites for the citadel towns that should defend the outposts of the far-flung empire. Unhurried industry and high competency attended their construction. The very joining of the stones and shaping of the minarets of Carcassonne declare durability and power yet do not scorn symmetry of design and architectural beauty.

And so the famed Languedoc city of the ages is one of the Continent's outstanding monuments of every historical era since Crassus persuaded the Roman Senate to establish a powerful colony where it might dominate the only possible land route of those days from the Mediterranean to the great Western Sea. Some hundreds of feet above the river it stands, every stone of its walls in place, every bastion and minaret in perfect alignment and rare state of preservation. Below along the river and back across the plain sprawls the modern town, in its careless blend of the contemporary with the merely relatively old seeming an inferior product of less valiant days than those which knew the birth of the noble high-walled city yonder on its hilltop.

From far in the distance as your train or automobile follows the winding ways across the southern countryside and through the vineyard-garlanded valley of the Aude the minarets of Carcassonne beckon you on. In a solitude that is majestic and splendid, as of the proud product of another age and unconcerned with this, the mighty citadel stands somber and aloof.

Crossing the river from the modern town you ascend to walled Carcassonne by winding roads or footpaths and as you come within the shadows cast by the towering bastions you understand something of the fortress' impregnability of old and the power that was able to discourage even the formidable Clovis when, with a mighty array, he vainly strove to take the city in the sixth century.

Broad moat, once water-filled to a great depth, cleverly constructed barbicans, towers at frequent intervals commanding the outer ramparts, arched spans of uncemented yet perfectly fitting stones thrown across inner and outer enceintes that bowmen or the later arquebusiers might sweep the "lists," all these details of the wondrous system of defense declare to you that this was one of Europe's mightiest strongholds and respected, from the time of the Roman Republic to the day of Louis IX.

But if the city's grim defenses and its unavoidable somberness of aspect from without convince you that within is to be found only a sweep for dusty ruins and tumbled stones, a striking and delightful surprise awaits. For, even as the minarets of Carcassonne look frowningly down upon a fair countryside that smiles benignly back at them, so they contemplate within the city itself a pleasing little community of lighthearted Languedoc folk.

For Carcassonne, looking from below and beyond like a mighty fortress and that alone, is really a Continental walled town of today, in the category of such as Rothenburg and Cintra and San Gemignano, populous and cheery and gay beneath its southern sun. The gray old Chateau shadows a lively plaza whence lead narrow streets here and there, streets that either terminate abruptly against the towering walls or open into another and smaller square, cozily palm-shaded and with a tiny fountain in the center.

A bit of modernity, too, has lately found its way into the ancient town, largely for the benefit of overseas visitors. Yet it has come discreetly and without assaulting the dignity of Carcassonne's uncomputed years. The pleasant little "palace" of the long line of Bishops of Carcarssonne is now a hotel and equipped with all sorts of contemporary amenities. But its medieval exterior is unchanged and so considerately have the necessary alterations within been achieved that the spirit and atmosphere of the place have been induced to linger until as you abide here surrounded with every comfort you still feel yourself the creature of another day and the participant in legendary dramas.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Independent Action

By Frank L. Perrin

THAT friend of our boyhood days, Mr. Aesop, the ingenious narrator who persistently pointed a moral to adorn a tale, related, you remember, the story of the mother quail who sought refuge in flight from the nest in the field of ripening grain. Her alarm was caused by the farmer seeking the assistance of neighbors in harvesting the protecting grain. But the wise bird realized that little would be accomplished so long as dependence was placed upon others to do the work which was the responsibility of the farmer himself. So it was not until the farmer announced that he would undertake the work by himself that the squatter colonist and her brood betook themselves to a safe home elsewhere.

A day or two ago, lacking the assistance usually rendered by the masters of tug boats in New York Harbor, the giantess Queen Mary, pride of the British maritime world, was docked under her own power, safely and securely. There was displayed an independence of action which surprised those who imagined that by their own stubbornness or negligence they could interrupt or defeat orderly progress, thereby causing inconvenience and serious loss to travelers and owners. We do not need to search widely or deeply for the moral, if one must be pointed out. It is obvious, and yet it is one which we sometimes fail to realize or comprehend.

In this age of dependency, of comparative exemption from the routine of detail of little things which were once the concern of the mistress of the household, the master of the farm, the traveler, the factory superintendent and the man who makes up the weekly pay roll, we look to others who are expected to do their part in keeping all the parts of the intricate machinery oiled and in proper adjustment. The commuter depends upon the regularity of the train or bus which carries him to and from his work. The housewife who shops by telephone relies upon the quick and polite response of the exchange operator and upon the fidelity of linemen in providing the channel for her important messages.

* * *

In newspaper offices, streamlined, as it were, from news and editorial rooms to the mailing platform and trucks, trains and carriers, the men and women at the stations and posts and testing points along the way are depended upon to function promptly and efficiently. Service and enjoyment are interrupted when any important or vital link is broken. Here, as in all large manufacturing establishments, profitable and successful operations are dependent upon full and ungrudging co-operation. Neither can be realized fully through purely independent action.

It is just here that we find disclosed the vital problem which may finally prove the important and determining factor in the aggravated and aggravating disputes between employing capital and organized workers, and now, more than ever, between the antagonistic factions of organized labor units.

There are, as has been indicated, those producing industries which cannot be successfully operated except by co-operative effort and reasonable accord. Neither capital nor labor, singlehanded and without the aid of the other, can build locomotives, operate railroads, equip and man the leviathans of the seas, or produce millions of automobiles annually. And yet both, sometimes, and one or the other more often, would make it appear that they are absolutely independent. These assertive overtures are inconsistent and insincere. They are explainable, though not defensible, by the realization that each seeks an advantage whenever the condition of the other seems to indicate that it may be forced to yield.

* * *

Lest the desire for unreasonable or inordinate gain carry either capital or labor too far in seeking an unfair advantage, it should be realized that the important industries most frequently and most seriously affected by recurring quarrels have been built up and have prospered through reasonable co-operation. Lack of this will tend toward their disintegration. The human family existed quite comfortably and quite happily in the years before the so-called modern conveniences were provided.

Capital, it may be discovered, is more nearly independent than labor. Capital can be destroyed, or it can seek refuge in bank vaults or subterranean caverns. But labor must exist, and to exist comfortably and sometimes sumptuously, in comparison with conditions a half-century ago, it can exist only as it co-operates in a reasonable degree with employing capital.

The owner or the sheriff may lock the door and close the gate at the factory. Capital retires or hides. The story is short and simple. But it is neither short nor simple when it concerns the men and women who find the gate closed against them.

The Wide Horizon

Federation: Europe's Way Out?

DIARY OF A POLITICAL PILGRIM

By the Marquis of Lothian

IN THE AIR

JUST off on the long aerial journey from England to Australia—14,000 miles—in about ten days. The flying boat is as comfortable as an observation Pullman car, only with better chairs. And because it flies at some 7,000 or 8,000 feet above sea level we shall be cool by day however hot the tropical nights may be.

We left Southampton at 6 a. m., were at Marseilles by 10, in Rome at 1, and spent an enchanted evening in Athens on the Acropolis by moonlight. There we were in the capitals of four of the great civilizations of the ancient and the modern world, Greece, Rome, France, and England in a single day.

What a commentary on the central problem which confronts civilization today. When those superb temples to Athena were built, perhaps the most beautiful architecture in all history, Britain was an almost unknown island, and America was undiscovered, Greek civilization was also, perhaps, the most perfect synthesis in history in the field of politics, philosophy, physical culture, literature and art, though it knew little of natural science and machinery and rested on a foundation of slave and animal labor.

But it collapsed in the end partly because it rejected the spirituality which it so conspicuously lacked which was brought to it by St. Paul, and partly because Athens and the other Greek city states were unable to overcome their passion for isolated sovereignty sufficiently to form themselves into a federated nation capable of resisting totalitarian Macedon and imperial Rome.

We are confronted today, though on a world-wide scale, with a situation very similar to that which faced the Greece of the city states 2,000 years ago—an anarchy of states, as crowded together, as the airplane has shown, as were the states of ancient Greece, but equally without unity or obedience to any common law.

* * *

It seems clear that, as before, modern civilization must either rise to new heights or descend into chaos and a new Dark Age. It must either become more spiritually minded and thereby overcome the fears and hates and selfishness which divide and estrange its peoples and put in their place fidelity to Principle and that universal love for all mankind which will unite and give law to the nations in some new form of federal union, or the materialist values by which it is dominated will destroy themselves in a new chaos, in which spiritual values will once more gradually reassert themselves, as they did after the collapse of the earlier civilizations of Greece and Rome.

It is the all-pervading effect of this anarchy which impresses itself so vividly on the mind as one flies over country after country in a few hours in a modern air liner.

It is nobody's business to think of the well-being of Europe as a whole. Yet its anarchy not only makes almost every local conflict, like those in Czechoslovakia and Spain, difficult because of interference by others from the standpoint of their own interests or security, but means that any war may suddenly flare up into a general war, through an accident or the deed of a knave or a fool, or out of the sheer momentum of events

* * *

Yet Europe, which, because of its anarchy, is the main focus of world unrest, is no bigger than the United States or Australia or Canada, though it contains more people. It consists of no less than twenty-five sovereign states, each with its culture, its army and air force, its prohibitive tariffs and its own foreign policy and no common institutions at all. It is obvious that there can be no stable peace, no economic prosperity, no end to the stimulus to violence, to Communism or Fascism, so long as this state of affairs continues.

Faced by a similar condition of anarchy and by the evils which always attend anarchy the thirteen revolted states of America rose in 1789 to the level of solving the whole problem by constructing the first federal Constitution known to history. The application of the federal principle in some form is the only final solution for Europe's problems. But the peoples of Europe are so divided by history and language and bitter memories that any such construction seems entirely out of reach today.

If its internal quarrels break out into European general war it is difficult to see how, in the air age, such a war can fail to drag the whole of the rest of the world into the maelstrom as it did in 1914.

Will the next stage of our aerial journey enable us to suggest an answer?

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Courage

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It takes a higher form of courage not to fight an aggressor, than to fight one. Is it not a triumph for the Sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," which does not specify whether the "Thou" be in uniform or not, or whether the killed be man or beast?

DOROTHY E. ROSS

Los Angeles, Calif.